

ENEMY DEPRESSED, ALLIES JOYFUL ON WAR ANNIVERSARY

Victory Crowns Effort As
Fifth Year Of Armageddon Opens

SERVICE IN LONDON

King, Queen And Members
Of Government At Impressive Intercession

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 4.—The fourth anniversary of the declaration of war was marked by services of intercession in all churches throughout the Kingdom, the chief of these being a very impressive service at St. Margaret's, Westminster, which was attended by their Majesties the King and Queen, Queen Alexandra, Princess Mary, Princess Victoria, the Duke of Connaught, the Members of Parliament and Representatives of all parts of the Empire.

Their Majesties drove from Buckingham Palace in an open carriage and were loudly cheered by an immense crowd outside the church.

Lords And Commons Attend

Members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons, preceded by their maces and headed by the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker respectively, marched in procession from Westminster Palace to St. Margaret's. Their Majesties, the Peers and the Members of the Imperial War Conference sat in the north side of the nave, the Members of the House of Commons on the south side, while the peers were seated in the north aisle and the wives of the Members of the House of Commons in the south aisle.

The Archbishop of Canterbury in an inspiring sermon said:

"Looking back to August, 1914, the unquenchable words with which our leaders heartened our enthusiasm still ring true. We abate no jot of their earnestness and we challenge no syllable of their clear and lofty call." He added: "Four years of war have taught us much. Those in close touch with its realities were the first to resolve that a repetition of its ghastly horrors should become impossible." He fervently hoped that a League of Nations would set themselves the task of ending war for ever and ever. Contrast Of Belligerents

The attitude of the belligerent populations, as reflected by the press, on the opening of the fifth year of the war forms a remarkable contrast.

Count Reventlow, writing in the Deutsche Tages Zeitung says:

"The beginning of the fifth year of the war is marked by the majority of German newspapers by an attitude of the deepest resignation, melancholy and even protest. The fearful defeatism which, these days, runs through German life is absolutely pernicious." The comments of the French press on the anniversary of the declaration of war are characterized by a tone of exultation over the great victory which has again forced the enemy to retire. The papers describe the clever maneuvering by means of which the hinge of the enemy's right wing, namely Soissons, was broken. They praise without stint the part played in that fighting by the picked British troops which were sent to reinforce the armies under General Berthelot and General Mangin.

Lloyd George's Message

Mr. Lloyd George has issued the following message:

"The message I send the people of the British Empire on the fourth anniversary of their entry into the war is 'Hold Fast.' We are in this war for no selfish ends. We are in it to recover freedom for the nations which have been brutally attacked and despoiled and to prove that no people, however powerful, can surrender itself to the lawless ambitions of militarism without meeting retribution, swift, certain and disastrous, at the hands of the free nations of the world. To stop short of victory for this cause would be to compromise the future of mankind."

"Six months ago the rulers of Germany deliberately rejected a just and

(Continued on Page 8)

First Ship Launched At Government Yard, Largest In World

President Wilson Present As
First Vessel Takes To Water
At New Plant

(American Wireless To Reuters)
New York, August 5.—President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson were witnesses when the first vessel was launched at a new Government shipyard, the largest shipyard in the world.

Chairman Hurley of the United States Shipping Board was a speaker on the occasion, saying in part:

"This is the beginning of an epoch in the nation's history. It marks the beginning of quantity production of ships in all the yards of the United States. It is doubtful whether any nation ever would have undertaken a shipbuilding program on such a large scale if Germany had not plunged the world into war. We are in it and are going through with it. We are producing more tonnage today than the submarines sink, and from this time forward our task will be to replace the tonnage that was lost."

"The vast scope of the program is due to the vision of President Wilson. We are going through with the shipbuilding program to the finish and we are going through with the war to the finish. Even then the shipbuilding program in America must go on. It will take five years to complete the program and place in service a fleet that will make an enduring peace, bringing the nations closer to one another as the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southern States were brought closer by a nationwide system of railroads. The end of the war will find America master of the process of quantity production of ships. We will build ships for ourselves and for the world. Through the efforts of the shipyard workers a large army is now in France and through their continuous work an army that is steadily growing eventually will overwhelm the carefully constructed military machine with which Germany sought to dominate the world."

TRAPPING OF SUBMARINE DESCRIBED BY GEDDES

Ship Sent Out As Decoy
Lures U-Boat To
Destruction

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 5.—Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, at a concert given to some American troops last night, related one of the most thrilling stories of naval warfare in which a decoy known as "The mystery ship" fought a submarine for five hours.

The ship had the appearance of a dingy collier, the crew and Captain being rigged up as merchantmen and appearing an undisciplined lot. They sailed for the Atlantic with sealed orders and sighted a submarine, which began shelling and overhauling the decoy. As it was running away, shells dropped on the deck, killing and wounding some of the crew. The Captain signaled in plain English "Submarine shelling us. We are abandoning ship." Hours passed and the shelling continued. The poop was set on fire and the Captain knew that the magazine would soon explode, which occurred, heaving their gun overboard. The submarine came on, thinking it had an easy prey, whereupon a gun was unmuzzled and fired very rapidly, striking the submarine again and again and ultimately sinking it. Warships below the horizon were called on and picked up the survivors.

The Germans now know this ruse, but the First Lord of the Admiralty and also Admiral Sims have now got other means of trapping U-boats.

A armor For U.S. Troops Modeled In Museum

Designs Being Taken From
Antiques In Metropolitan
Museum Collection

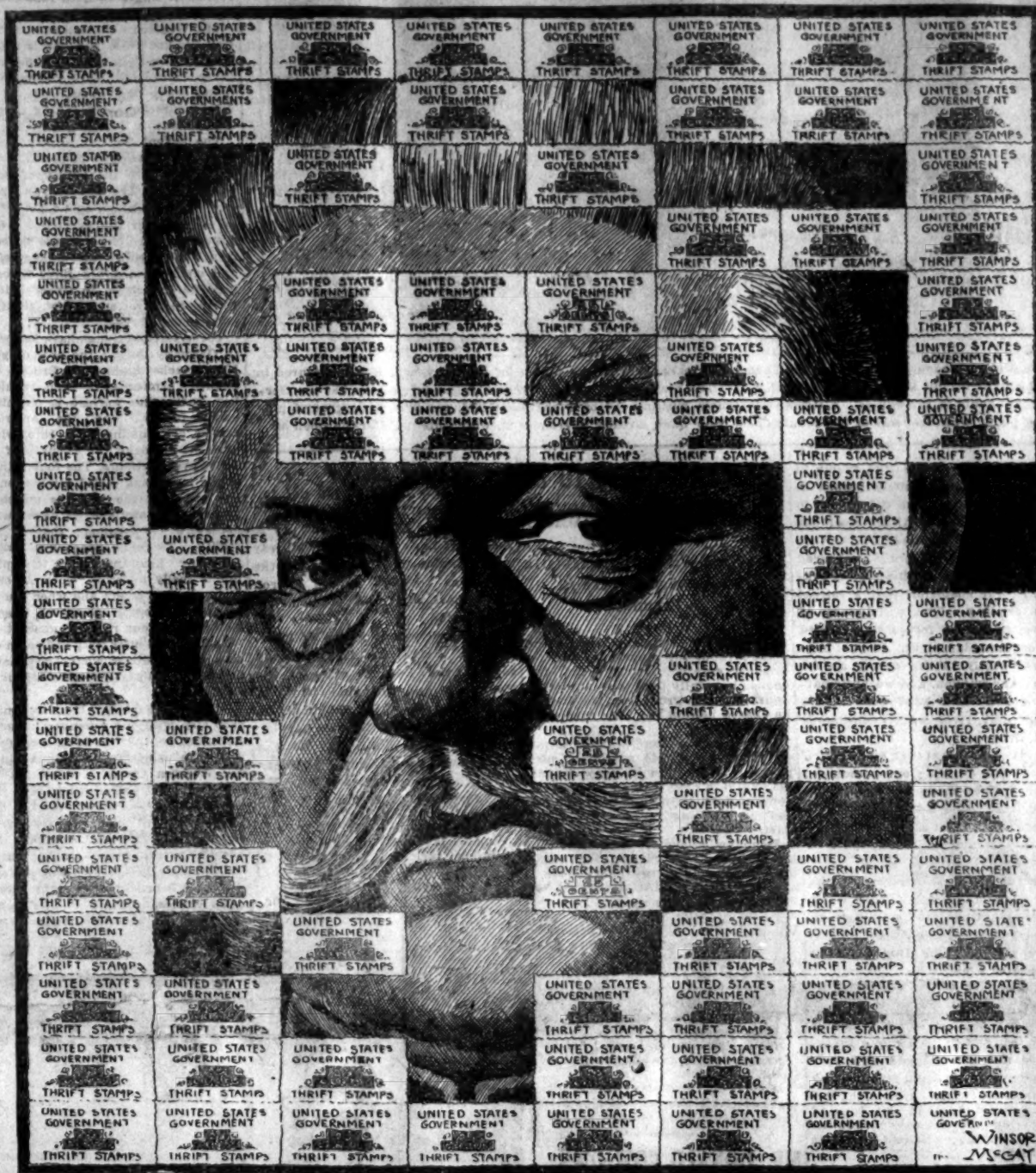
(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, August 5.—The War Department announces that expert armorers in the workshop of the Metropolitan Museum in New York are modeling armor for the use of the American soldiers in France, including helmets, shields and breastplates, comprising of the best types used in ancient days.

Japanese Ships Guard Russian Coast Province

Reuter's Pacific Service
Tokyo, August 5.—It is officially announced that several Japanese ships have been despatched to guard the northern portion of the Russian Maritime Province.

Stamping Out Hindenburg

By Winsor McCay



We Master Situation, Says Mr. Ludendorff, Stopping For Breath

Gain Of Ground Only Catchword, He Now Opines
Between Jumps

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, August 4.—General von Ludendorff, interviewed regarding the retreat from the Marne, said:

"This time our strategic offensive plan has not succeeded. It was limited to a tactical success." He alleged that the Germans on the evening July 18 broke off their operations because it was not worth the cost, "one of my principal duties being to spare the blood and strength of our soldiers." General Foch's counter-blow was intended to cut off the Germans south of the Aisne by a break through on their flank, which was frustrated by the Seventh and Ninth Armies. By July 19 we were fully masters of the situation, and we shall remain so. Gain of ground and the Marne are only catchwords."

RIOTERS AT TSOONGMING ATTACK SALT OFFICIALS

Mob Of 600 Burns Government
Building Following Arrest
Of Alleged Smugglers

The office building of the salt administration bureau at Tsongming Island, at the mouth of the Yangtze, was burned to the ground, several officials and civilians were hurt and much property was damaged by 600 rioters Sunday afternoon, according to reports reaching here yesterday.

The riot was precipitated by the arrest of several alleged smugglers accused of violating the rules of the bureau. Gunboats and 30 armed junks were ordered to the scene of the trouble yesterday.

Police Report Completed On Hongkew Disturbance

Will Express Regret For Chinese Constables' Breach
Of Discipline But Blame Japanese For
Riots, Is Unofficial News

Captain-Superintendent of Police K. J. McEuen will express regret for the breach of discipline by Chinese members of the department and place the blame for the recent trouble in Hongkew on Japanese in a report to the Shanghai Municipal Council to be submitted in a few days. It was learned unofficially yesterday. The report will be referred to the Watch Committee by the Council but no action is anticipated until September as Council White-Cooper is ill and Councillor White is not in Shanghai. Both are members of the watch committee. The Council is now in summer recess and the next regular meeting is scheduled for September 11.

Before the next meeting of the Council the Consul-General of Japan will address a communication to the body which will put forth the requests of the Japanese community. The investigation made by the police is the most exhaustive in Shanghai police annals. Over 200 statements have been taken, many of them being contradictory. The Watch Committee will carefully consider the evidence, act on the recommendations of the Captain-Superintendent of Police and will subsequently suggest the proper action to be taken by the Municipal Council.

Members of the Council will not discuss the affair, stating that they are not at liberty to talk until the papers come before them through official channels. They did admit that no representatives or committees of the Japanese community had made any official demands as yet. The police investigation, which has been under way during the past three weeks, has been in charge of the

The Rattling You Hear Is Bones Of Confucius Turning In His Grave

'Can You Beat It, Mencius?' He
Moans, Watching Them
Fox-Trot

Public dancing as an amusement for Chinese will be introduced for the first time in China today when the New World Amusement Park Extension formally opens for business. The new structure on the north side of the Bubbling Well Road has been completed and is equipped with entertainment features generally found in modern amusement parks. Several Russian artists will give exhibitions of modern dancing steps in the spacious and newly christened "Liberty Hall."

BULGARIA TAKES HAND AT PEACE OFFENSIVE

King Ferdinand On Mysterious
Journey Abroad For That
Purpose, Paper Reports

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Athens, August 5.—The newspaper Hestia affirms that the mysterious journey which King Ferdinand of Bulgaria is making abroad is connected with a Bulgarian peace offensive.

Three Foreigners Dead In Hongkong Landslide

Bodies Of Mrs. Baker And Two
Children Found In Morrison
Hill Disaster

Reuter's Pacific Service
Hongkong, August 5.—In the Morrison Hill disaster the bodies of Mrs. Baker, Ronald Baker and the little girl have been recovered.

AMERICANS ENTER FISMES AND HOLD VESLE RIVER BANK

Supply Center Of Germans
Captured After Attack
From All Sides

MAKE FOR AISNE

Cross Vesle And Join French
In March For Next
Great Stream

ALLIES PRESS ON

German Retreat Continues
On Whole Front Of
Thirty Miles

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, August 4.—An American official communique reports:

We have taken Fismes and hold the southbank of the Vesle in this sector.

Paris, August 4.—The German retreat continues over the whole thirty mile front.

The nature of our pursuit is shown by the active intervention of the French cavalry, which is hanging on the heels of the scattered for and forcing him to accentuate his flight.

Yesterday the advance of the Allies extended to a depth of six miles and in some places our advanced elements pushed even further ahead. The Vesle has been crossed and any hope of holding this line has been lost and the German retreat will probably continue till the Aisne has been recrossed as General Foch is determined to prevent the enemy from profiting by any lull in the operations.

The American troops, advancing strongly in the center, yesterday reached the outskirts of Fismes, the great junction of the Vesle and on the Soissons-Rheims railway line midway between these two points. According to the last reports Fismes is on fire, which indicates that the enemy entertains no more hope of retaining the town.

Americans Join French
West of Fismes the Americans have crossed the Vesle and are now marching on the Aisne in concert with General Mangin's forces, which crossed the Crise on Friday and are now across the railway skirting the Vesle.

East of Fismes General Berthelot's army, consisting of French, British and Italian troops, has swept forward over a wide area and is now hugging both sides of the main railway line from Fismes to Rheims.

Thus the Allied front now stretches in a more or less straight line from west to east and the German pocket has been entirely eliminated. Within less than three weeks General Foch's plan of campaign has wrested from the Germans the fruits of the formidable offensive they launched on the Aisne on May 27 in a direct bid for Paris. The enemy is now within sight of the point from which he started, having made enormous sacrifices of men and material for an ephemeral success, since which his success had been transformed into the biggest defeat he has suffered since the first battle of the Marne. This disaster must now be explained to the German people, who were promised that this offensive would bring peace and victory.

Gain Around Rheims
The official communique issued this evening reports:

We have reached the Vesle at several points east of Fismes. The enemy rearguard offered a strong resistance, notably between Mulzon and Champigny. Our light elements nevertheless gained a footing at various points on the north bank and Fismes is ours.

We gained ground northwest of Rheims as far as the village of Neuville, which the enemy is defending vigorously.

On the left bank of the Aisne the Germans between Castel and Menil-St. Georges were compelled to abandon part of their positions which had become untenable as the result

The Weather

Cloudy and gloomy today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 80.8 and the minimum 74.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 87.8 and 75.2.

of our advance on July 23. We occupied Braches, on the west bank of the Aisne, penetrated Hargicourt and reached the western outskirts of Courtemanche. We took some prisoners.

German Give Up 20 Miles

London, August 5.—Since the Crown Prince began his retreat his armies have fallen back twenty miles and he has lost 40,000 men taken prisoners.

The present German positions run in nearly a straight line between Soissons and Rheims. The latter town is still surrounded by the enemy on three sides, though our latest successes have relieved the pressure east of the city. The enemy requires fewer divisions to defend this line than if he retreated across the Aisne, whose many windings necessitate large bodies of troops to defend them, but the Aisne is very dangerous in the rear of the beaten enemy and the indications are that the enemy will continue his retirement north of the Aisne. Even this natural rampart is jeopardized by the French bridgeheads at Soissons and the suburb St. Vaast, the latter of which commands the whole sharp bend of the river east of the city.

Although retiring across the Vesle, the enemy is still resisting stubbornly. The French have captured Jonchery and crossed the Vesle at Venteux Farm and also northwest of Braine. They have also crossed the Aisne opposite Soissons and captured St. Vaast.

The enemy has destroyed all the bridges across the Vesle.

The Allied pursuit continues and the French are occupying strong positions on the east bank of the river while the Americans are attacking Flines.

The Germans apparently realize their inability to stand permanently on the line of the Vesle but are desperately attempting to delay the Allies in order to get men and stores across the Aisne, the crossing of which will be very troublesome.

Rain Helps Germans

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports: The pause in the battle along the Vesle is largely due to the fatigue of the troops, who have been fighting and advancing continuously for several days and also to soaking rains with consequent heavy roads. Only our advanced columns of light troops are at present in contact with the enemy along the Vesle and these are awaiting the main body of infantry and guns before attempting to drive the Germans behind that river. The fact that the enemy has installed heavy artillery on the plateau behind the Vesle indicates that it is likely that he has decided to stabilize his line along that river.

The Germans still enclose Rheims on the west, north and east.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters, writing at 11.35 yesterday evening, reported:

The capture of Mont Belleu, which overlooks the Aisne south of Soissons, gave us a footing on the plateau which fills the angle between the Aisne and the Vesle and forced the retreat of the German right and center. The Germans, with their line in echelon facing southwest, were driven from Soissons and, in order to escape envelopment, each successive center of resistance had to be abandoned as far as Flines.

We are again engaging in open warfare. Screens of cavalry spread across the fields precede the advance of our infantry along the roads. These horsemen when they encounter machine-gun posts dismount and destroy them or compel them to retire.

The enemy artillery is distributing its fire on special points of roads and bridges where our troops are bound to pass, with the object of delaying their advance.

The Germans continue to burn the villages, including those behind the Vesle, and the over-ripe fields of corn. They are also blowing up their munition dumps as they retire.

Allied Success Frees

Rheims On The East
London, August 5.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters yesterday evening reports:

The Germans must have felt the pinch before they voluntarily retired from the positions north and south of the Somme, which would have been a useful line of departure for a further advance on Amiens and Abbeville.

The one involuntary and the two voluntary German retirements have all been undertaken with a view to saving men. If these economies are being effected in order that Prince Rupprecht or the Crown Prince may be able to afford another great adventure at some other point, we shall quickly learn it. If it has been decided that the moment when decisive victory is possible has passed, the enemy may retreat farther than he has yet shown signs of doing.

As usual the Germans are retreating slowly and in good order, withdrawing in all alternate sections flanked by centers of resistance which are always able to pour cross-fire upon any troops advancing into an abandoned sector over-hastily.

Our advance to the village of La Neuville, a mile north of Rheims, on the Rheims-Laon road, means that Rheims is completely disengaged on the east and the enemy has renounced all hope of at length capturing it by an enveloping attack.

Retirement On Ancres

Lessens Amiens' Danger
London, August 4.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports:

Although the withdrawal of the Germans near Amiens should not be exaggerated, it has been compelled by our ceaseless activity and the difficulties of maintaining his communications across the swampy valley of the Ancres. The enemy found the sector extremely costly to hold and the Germans had either to advance or retire before the wet season. The chief significance of

Americans Cleaning Out German Dugouts At Cantigny



This photograph was taken by French photographers in the village of Cantigny, which was captured in a brilliant attack by Americans on May 28. The photo shows the Yankees engaged in cleaning out the German dugouts in the village. A German is shown rushing out of a shell-wrecked, gas-filled underground hiding place, while several of his countrymen, who have already surrendered, watch his flight to the open air.

the retirement is that the enemy in this region has definitely passed to defensive tactics, and the threat to Amiens astride the Albert road has practically disappeared.

Our raiders recently captured German sappers in this sector, confirming our suspicion that a retreat was pending. The withdrawal of the main enemy forces was carried out on Thursday night. It must have proved costly to the enemy as the Ancres was swollen, and we, anticipating events, had kept the bridges across that river under continuous shell fire.

Between Dernancourt and Hamel, both of which are in our possession, the enemy has entirely recrossed the Ancres. At Albert the situation is doubtful at present and it is believed that the Germans still hold part of that town.

Our patrols are advancing warily. They passed through Aveluy Wood yesterday and entered a village on the west bank of the Ancres.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

We drove off raiders southward of Arras.

Our patrols took a few prisoners in the La Bassee sector.

Alviation.—We dropped five tons of bombs and shot down seven enemy machines yesterday. Our night flying machines dropped five tons of bombs on the railway station at Steenwerck. Three British machines are missing.

London, August 5.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

We took a few prisoners in the neighborhood of Neuville-Vitasse. The hostile artillery was very active during the night time, opposite La Bassee, and was also active northward of Bethune and at points between Hazebrouck and Ypres.

Heavy German Losses Force New Tactics

Mass Formations Too Costly, Secret Order Of Ludendorff Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 5.—Le Matin publishes a secret order issued by General von Ludendorff, the German Chief of Staff, referring to certain new tactics in connection with which von Ludendorff says: "Our situation with regard to reserves compels us to perfect them. It is absolutely indispensable to avoid the old fault of attacking in mass formations and that by all means we reduce our losses."

NOT WHAT IT USED TO BE IN DEAR OLD HONGKOW

Time Was When Apartments In The Hoosgow Were At A Premium

The foreign sergeants sat in the charge room all day but nary a prisoner entered. In vain did the coolies hopelessly dust out the cells, figuring that a wrongdoer just had to be chased behind the bars sometime during the day.

The inspectors went into the highways and byways in search of suspicious ones and the Chinese, Japanese and Sikh cops walked their beats nonchalantly swinging their blisses and just aching for something to start.

Hongkew, above all places; Hongkew, which knew rioting, yes, even bloodshed, but three short weeks ago; Hongkew, with its dives and its troublemakers, was quieter yesterday than Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," was even more peaceful than the Garden of Eden before Eve dropped in for the orange.

The day was perfect. The birds sang merrily. The sun shone brightly. But the bright rays fell on a world of quietude yesterday as far as Hongkew was concerned.

Not a single roomer asked for accommodations at the Minghong Road Hotel.

It was the first day in 25 long years that all the cells in Hongkew Police Station were empty.

MR. DONALD GOW DIES AT END OF STEAMER TRIP

Young Hongkong And Shanghai Bank Employee Passes Away As Ship Docks

Returning from a weekend trip to Pootoo, Mr. Donald Gow, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, died on board the steamer Kiangteen yesterday morning just as the boat reached port here. The news of his death came as a shock to a great number of friends of the young man, who was well known and popular in Shanghai. He was only 29 years old.

Mr. Gow had not been in good health for the past three months, but had not been too ill to carry on his regular duties. He left for Pootoo last Friday with a party of fellow members of the bank staff and complained of feeling ill on Saturday. He remained in that condition and Monday morning when his comrades returned to the ship from the beach they found him much worse. He became violently ill on the return trip and was given

MR. CHURCHILL REPLIES TO LANSDOWNE LETTER

War Not Yet Won And Must Be Won, He Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 5.—Mr. Winston Churchill in a letter to his constituents replies at length to Lord Lansdowne's letter dated on July 31.

Mr. Winston Churchill said that the war has got to be won and is not yet won. These twin hard facts dominate every argument not arising from despondency or treason. Let us not delude ourselves by thinking there is any substitute for victory.

The salient fact of the situation is that "the appearance of power is with the enemy and the reality of power is with us." The Kaiser rules more millions of subjects and slaves than at any time in the war but the German people are bleeding and suffering from bad feeding and underfeeding and enduring a strain three times as hard as the strain in Great Britain. Therefore, if we stand fast, the Germans must break.

Three terrible things have happened to Germany during the present year. Her attacks against the British and French armies have been repulsed, her submarine warfare is definitely under control, and the American armies are landing at a rate which promises to make the strength of the Allies overwhelming. The fourth thing is the increasing Allied domination of the air. All the world is marching against Germany and we have but to persevere to conquer; that is the reality. To make peace now, when Germany has apparently triumphed but is really tottering, when America has only just begun and when Russia is in the deepest abyss of misery, would brand our race for generations with fictitious inferiority and sham defeat. Yet that is what Lord Lansdowne is obstinately beseeching us to do.

After emphasizing that we must keep step with our American kinsmen according to the words of President Wilson in using "force without stint," Mr. Winston Churchill concludes by declaring what is indispensable to the cessation of hostilities: firstly, the German armies must be decisively beaten in the field, and secondly, the German people must spontaneously and definitely break with the system which has led them to so many monstrous crimes. Otherwise they cannot be allowed to enter the league of nations.

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Real Government Of China Has Been Sitting In Tientsin

Tuchuns Want To Give Appearance Of Legality
But They Dictate Nevertheless

(From Our Own Correspondent)
Peking, August 2.—The Government of the country is now in session at Tientsin. At the conference being held there are the leading tuchuns, including Generals Chang Tso-lin, Chang Hwai-chi, Ni Shih-chung, Tsoo Kun and Lung Chikwang with a whole host of subordinates; and both the President and the Prime Minister have sent down messengers and representatives of high standing either actually to take part in the conference or to place their point of view before individual members. Two of the members of the Conference, Generals Chang Tso-lin and Ni Shih-chung have been invited by the President to visit him in Peking before they return to their respective posts, and they have consented to do so.

When one comes to enquire what the conference is doing one does not get much satisfaction. Even the vernacular is controlled by members of the conference do not afford much enlightenment. According to these, two decisions have been reached, namely, to resume active hostilities against the south, and to support the election of Hsu Shih-chang to the presidency. Both these decisions could have been reached without any conference at all, and neither of them was necessary as they had already been made before the conference met. Then why meet at all?

As regards the campaign against the south, some weeks ago, in fact over two months ago, the President, acting on the recommendation of the Prime Minister and the Minister of War, issued orders for the resumption of very active hostilities against the south, but practically nothing has been done. On one excuse or another action has been postponed, and the general impression is that this delay was a deliberate policy on the part of the tuchunate intended to make a favorable impression during the recent elections. The elections are now over, and it is expected that in a week or so the new parliament will meet. During the days that the Conference has been sitting there has been constant communication with the leaders of parties in the new parliament, the subject of discussion being the campaign against the south. The first and principal business of the new legislature is to elect a new president, but the tuchuns, desiring to have every possible appearance of legality for everything they do, have been trying to arrange for the new parliament to pass a resolution approving the President's recent order for the resumption of hostilities. It is pretty certain now that such a resolution will be passed, and under the cloak of legality thus afforded the campaign against the south may be resumed with all the energy that a depleted treasury allows.

With regard to the presidency, the Conference is making a virtue of what was more or less a necessity. Without any canvassing on his part, Mr. Hsu Shih-chang has become the favorite for the presidency. He is supported by a great body of moderate opinion, and that opinion is strongly represented in the new parliament. The tuchuns had not quite made up their minds whether to support him or not, but they have decided to do so on finding such a strong element in his favor in the newly elected parliament. It is difficult to gauge exactly, but there are signs that, whatever may be thought of the legal position of the new parliamentarians, they do not represent an extreme view, one way or another. They are not heart-and-soul militarists, but their probable strong support of Hsu Shih-chang for the

Presidency suggests that they realize the importance of having, if possible, a civilian president. In order to establish their hold over a civilian president the tuchuns think that, as he is likely to be elected in any case, they had better throw their influence into the scale in his favor, and thereby be afterwards able to claim some sort of direction over him as their nominee; and in order to make sure of the anticipatory bill of indemnity for which they are asking, they have offered their support to the Hsu Shih-chang party, thus killing two birds with one stone. The arrangement therefore amounts to a bargain with the parliamentarians: you give us our bill of indemnity and we will give you your civilian president.

There is an apparent element of give and take in this, but any trafficking between the militarists and the parliamentarians contains the seed of endless trouble. Experience ought to teach, but it does not seem to do.

Maddened By Robbery, He Kills His Family

Slays Parents, Brother And Wife
After Going Insane From
Worry

China Press Correspondence
Liaochowfu, Shantung, July 29.—A case of peculiar interest has developed about 40 li north of this city. Some months ago, a man who had made some \$2,000 in Manchuria was returning home; near Tai'k'ou, south of Lung'ou, armed robbers relieved him of his accumulated wealth. The loss of this money weighed on his mind, so that not long since he suddenly turned on his father, mother, wife, brother and other members of his family, and slew seven with a huge knife. The matter was reported here, and the official went out to see the dead and to put the murderer under restraint. He was brought here and on questioning showed his mind was unbalanced. He said, "Yes, I killed them. Yu Hwang Shanti told me to do it, and this work is not yet done. I still have four more to kill before I have finished what Yu Hwang told me to do." There is, in this region, no wise treatment of such cases of insanity. The official confines him here in stocks and manacles.

ANGRY ABOUT COSTA RICA

German Threat That It Will Have
To Account For Declaring War
Amsterdam, June 14.—The United States is blamed for Costa Rica's declaration of war against Germany by the Cologne Volkszeitung, which says: "President Wilson will find that at the final settlement the votes will not be counted, but weighed, and Costa Rica will have to account to us for all material damages, even when full allowance is made for its dependence on the United States." "With some more backbone Costa Rica could have resisted America's brutal pressure, as San Salvador has done up to this time, although San Salvador is only one-third of Costa Rica's size." The Costa Rican Congress declared war on Germany May 25 last. The present Costa Rican Government, headed by President Tinoco, has never received official recognition from the American Government, despite attempts to gain such recognition.

U.S. POWDER PLANT BUILT IN 5 MONTHS

Du Ponts Far Ahead Of Date
Nashville Factory Was
Promised

Wilmington, Del., June 24.—"Old Hickory," the Government's great smokeless powder plant near Nashville, Tenn., has begun the manufacture of gun cotton. This insures the production of smokeless powder by July 1, three months ahead of the original contract time.

Officials of the du Pont Engineering Company, which is building this plant for the Government at a profit of one dollar, announced today that an entire unit, self-sustaining, using its own steam, water, electrical current and raw materials produced on the ground, is in operation, ready to turn out virtually its full capacity of 100,000 pounds a day of gun cotton.

This achievement insures a steady flow of powder for the American Army in France and completes one of the most remarkable engineering and construction feats in the history of American war industry. June 1 the manufacture of sulphuric acid was begun. A week later nitric acid was produced. The purification of cotton followed in a short time, with ample power of all kinds available.

Then came the actual operation of producing gun cotton, which is only one step removed from the fabrication of powder. All of this was accomplished without a hitch, and it involved the construction of everything from quarters for the workmen and the building of a railroad to the plant, to the manufacture and installation of highly specialized machinery.

The du Pont company undertook to build this plant and bring the first unit into operation in eight months after the contract was signed. This meant that production should be begun October 1. At the time this agreement was made that date was regarded as the earliest possible, even with the large number of trained experts and construction workers who were set to work.

Within a few weeks the Government almost doubled its demands and asked the du Pont company to speed up the construction work because the powder problem in this country was becoming serious. The du Pont company then agreed to have the first unit in operation August 1. The announcement today shows that this time will be beaten by a month.

U. S. Casualties Now 10,831

Washington, July 20.—American army casualties to date aggregate 10,831, and marine corps casualties 1,855, divided as follows: Army—killed in action, 1,801, including 291 lost at sea, died of wounds, 678; died of disease, 1,399; died of accident and other causes, 543; wounded in action, 5,817; missing in action, including prisoners, 593. Marine corps—officers: deaths 25, wounded 29, missing one; enlisted men: deaths 854, wounded 1,905, in the hands of the enemy four, missing 77.

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W. F. WONG, Manager

C.I.M. Schools At Chefoo Hold Exhibition Days

China Press Correspondence

Chefoo, July 31.—The 24th, 25th and 26th of July were the exhibition days of the China Inland Mission Schools and large numbers of visitors and friends assembled to see the closing exercises and to witness the prize distributions. The weather each afternoon was ideal and this contributed not a little to the success of the occasions. On the Wednesday afternoon the Preparatory School gave its program. The singing of the Lower School was not up to the high standard of former years but the recitations were well above the average. The drill in the open after the musical part of the program was concluded was exceedingly popular and called forth a lot of deserving applause. Great credit was certainly due to the ladies of the staff for the excellent work which they must have put in during the last year.

The Girls' School Exhibition was one of the best that has been given and the big schoolroom where the music, singing and recitations were rendered was literally packed while quite a number sat on the verandahs. A rare treat was the beautiful singing, the large audience insisting on an encore for the sweet way in which the girls sang "Dixie." The recitations and pianoforte solos were also extremely well done and proved popular items on a capital program. At the conclusion of the prize distribution a move was made to the tennis courts where the girls gave a graceful display of drill. The dumbbells, rings and ball drill were all beautifully done while their pretty marching was a treat to watch. The girls excelled themselves and everyone was delighted with the display.

The exhibitions at the Preparatory and Girls' Schools revealed again the need of a good-sized hall for the schools. It seems strange that these schools so well equipped in every way should be lacking a spacious lecture or concert hall. There is some talk of one being erected as a Memorial Hall to the "Old Boys" of the school who have fallen in the great fight for freedom. When it is built it certainly will not be before it is needed.

The closing exhibition was at the Boys' School. Here the whole program was held in the quadrangle, upon a shaded corner of which was arranged a platform where all the boys sat in their fannels. The chair was taken by the Rev. Mr. Littell, who gave a most inspiring address

at the close of the prize distribution to the large number of boys who are leaving. Previous to this, however, a fine program of recitations and pianoforte solos was given. The feature of the afternoon at the Boys' School Exhibition is the drill and this year again it was truly magnificent. First the Junior Boys executed some smart movements carrying staves. Then followed several difficult exercises with Indian clubs by the seniors, after which an exhibition of semaphore signaling

was carried through by the boys of no uncertain manner by heartily cheering.

The naval cutlass drill was smartly done by a squad of seniors and then the whole school doubled on and in 2 minutes less than the stipulated time, went through a series of dumbbell exercises involving forty different movements. The large audience was completely electrified by the brilliant manner in which the boys did these. After the seniors had given a display of gymnastic marching, hopping, doubling, etc., the whole school marched in order and concluded a grand program by giving an excellent display of marching in single and double file, the formation of figures, etc. The audience was quite carried away and showed its appreciation in

During the marching a halt was made in the proceedings while the beautiful medals for batting, bowling and drill efficiency were presented to the three fortunate winners. McCarthy secured the batting, Barover the bowling and Dreyer the drill medal. The medals, it should be stated, are the gifts of Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Cranston.

The rainy season appears to have set in with a vengeance. In consequence it has been very damp and hot. Chefoo is crowded with visitors and bathing is the most popular pastime. Tennis is popular and the courts at the Recreation ground present an animated appearance each afternoon that play is possible.

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How long would it take you, on your present salary, to pay for an extended stay in hospital? Probably months, when to that expense is added the ordinary cost of living.

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SHANGHAI, 37 CANTON ROAD

PACKING INDUSTRY IS MAKING GOOD

Shipments Of Meat To Allies
Average 9,000,000 Pounds
A Day

Chicago, June 22.—"At least one hog out of four raised in America this summer is being sent to the Allies. The shipments of meat are made up of beef, mutton, pork and the various products put up by the packers.

"Never before in the history of the world has an organization been built up quietly that handled supplies on such a colossal scale. The detail involved is enormous. The public in general has little conception of the prodigious nature of the tasks handled by the grain and meat divisions of the Food Administration."

So said Charles McCarthy, a representative of Herbert Hoover, in a statement appearing in a Chicago paper recently. In a nutshell, it is the story of the one industry that has measured up fully to war requirements. Packing and distributing the food which is destined to win the war is the one problem which has caused no worry at Washington because of the efficient organizations known as the American Packers have met every demand upon them and "delivered the goods" at the time specified and to the minute.

In view of the columns that have been written regarding the failure of various industries to come through properly on war supplies, it is interesting to know that the most essential of all army requirements—food—is being delivered in exact accord with the wishes of the government.

Shipments of meat are going to the Allies and to our expeditionary forces at the rate of 15,000 pounds a minute during the ten-hour work day at eastern ports. That means 9,000,000 pounds a day.

Shipments, of course, are not so well distributed as the above daily average might indicate. They are regulated by available ships. The ship movements are irregular and there are times when numbers of them put into port together and want cargoes immediately. It is in meeting such sudden demands that the packing industry has distinguished itself from other industries.

For example: one day not many weeks ago shipping space for a considerable quantity of food became available on a few hours' notice. The government authorities in Washington wired to Chicago packing concerns to begin shipping meat to seaboard at the rate of 200 cars a day. Such an order had never been dreamed of before. But the packers delivered the goods and kept it up till the government wired the stop order.

On several occasions the government representatives of the big packers into conference and then told them that bacon was wanted in untold amounts. "How much can supply?" was the query directed at each packer representative and some prodigious orders have been given on that basis.

Last month the British government ordered 250,000,000 pounds of meat to be delivered in three weeks. The final shipments have just been made—well within the time limit.

Not alone in meat, but in other things that the industry and its allied branches supply, has packer efficiency been apparent. For instance, the Armour Sandpaper Works received an order by wire for an enormous amount of its product, "at the earliest possible moment." The factory buckled down to the task, ran off eighteen miles of sandpaper a yard wide, dried it, cut it up, packed it and shipped it before the following morning.

These are merely a few instances of the way the packers are measuring up to war demands. They are the efficient machine with which the Food Administration is working in handling the prodigious tasks which McCarthy speaks of in his interview.

The whole story of packer usefulness in winning the war cannot be told briefly, however. One article could be written regarding the development of any one of dozens of by-products which are proving of inestimable value to the nation. For instance, it was an Armour auxiliary concern which enabled the government to overcome the handicap to our army occasioned by the German monopoly of potash sufficiently pure to produce the glass that is needed for our soldiers and sailors' binoculars, range finders and cameras.

It was packer experts who solved one of the most important problems

To Add Millions To U.S. Army At Cost Of More Billions

Enlarged Project To Be Presented To Congress Will
Represent Maximum Figures Of Nation's Efficiency

Following the cables we published yesterday, showing that the American Army in France now numbers 1,300,000 and that the selective conscription ages have been extended to take in men between the ages of 19 and 45 (the ages under the first draft being 21 to 31) the following will be read with special interest:

Washington, June 26.—Secretary Baker disclosed to the Senate Military Committee today that within three months an enlarged army project now being worked out will be presented to Congress to represent the maximum fighting effort of the country.

Already the calculations upon which the pending Army Bill was framed have been exceeded and the War Department is now revising its plans of an enlarged basis that means additional billions in money and additional millions of fighting men.

The full scope of the new measure is not yet apparent even to officials who are preparing it.

Figures Show Great Strides

Mr. Baker disclosed the new plans in explaining his reasons for opposing any change now in the draft age limits. Later, during general debate in the Senate chamber figures were disclosed showing the great strides being made toward bringing American fighting power to France.

Gen. March, Chief of Staff, already has announced that the army is five months ahead of schedule in troop movements, 900,000 men having been shipped abroad. During the debate today, however, it was disclosed that if the highest hopes are realized, 1,450,000 men will have reached France in August, and that there will be a total force under arms of approximately 1,500,000.

A statement read into the Senate record by Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Committee, predicted that Class I probably would be exhausted during October, and would be reduced to 641,136 men by calls to be made before August 1.

Shipping The Vital Factor

The question of available shipping to haul the men to France is the vital factor. At present, much British and French tonnage is employed on the work as unusually good crops in England have already made ships available weeks longer than was expected.

Under previous estimates, May was expected to be the month of high record in troop shipments, the Allied vessels being withdrawn then to carry foodstuffs and munitions needed in France and England. It is now indicated that they will not be withdrawn before July.

The probable explanation of the proposed schedule of mobilization read into the Senate record by Senator Chamberlain, showing a declining rate after August, when the July withdrawals for shipment from the cantonments would have been made good.

The table shows a total strength in Class I of 2,353,082, deductions of 334,534 for delinquents, 34,770 for the Emergency Fleet list, 215,539 for limited service classification, and 50,278 for remediable defectives, leaving 1,728,971 fighting men of those originally placed in Class I. To that number it is estimated 200,000 will be added by the reclassification process now going on, and 400,000 from the Class of 1918, to be drawn tomorrow.

Studies The Age Question

Mr. Baker has started a careful study of the probable effect upon essential industries of application of the draft to men of more than thirty-one years would have. That has not been completed. It is regarded as obvious, however, that only a comparatively small number of fighting men could be derived from this source,

incident to supplying our men with gas masks.

It is a packer product what is used to staunch the flow of blood from the wounds of our soldiers; it is a packer product which is used to sew up the wounds; the soap with which the soldiers clean up after their turn in the trenches is a packer product; the glue which figures largely in the manufacture of airplanes comes from the packers; the aviators' sheep pelts coats are packer products; glycerine for use in explosives, animal oils for lubricating purposes and leather for harness, puttees and the like come largely from packing houses.

U.S. Labor Would Beat Ship Record Of July 4

New York, July 19.—American labor, on its own initiative, has proposed to the shipping board that endeavors be made to hasten shipbuilding so that even more ships will be launched on Labor Day, than on Independence Day.

\$1,870,000 TO RETIRE PACIFIC MAIL STOCK

Company Purposes To Obtain
Cash By Offering Treasury
Shares At \$25

New York, June 26.—Some details were learned yesterday of the method tentatively worked out by the Board of Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company by which it will be proposed to the stockholders, at a special meeting of the company already called for July 3, to retire the outstanding preferred stock of the Pacific Mail. The plan may be changed somewhat in detail before it is actually laid before the stockholders, but it is understood that the main features have been agreed on as follows:

To retire the outstanding \$1,700,000 par value of Pacific Mail preferred at 110, the calling price, will require \$1,870,000 in cash, and it is proposed to obtain this by offering the stockholders some of the treasury shares of common stock at \$25 a share. The par value of the common stock is \$5, but it was quoted yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$29 bid, \$29.37 asked. There is now \$1,150,000 par value of the common stock outstanding, out of an authorized issue of \$2,000,000. It would require 70,800 shares of common stock, par value \$354,000, at \$25 a share, to retire the 17,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$100, at 110. Thus, instead of the present authorized capitalization of \$4,000,000, half common and half preferred, with \$2,850,000 par value outstanding, there would be an authorized capitalization of \$2,000,000, all in common, with \$1,504,000 par value outstanding, though this is actually quoted at a market value of \$9,024,000.

As a matter of fact, it is understood that practically all the outstanding preferred stock, which was only issued two years ago, is held by the common stockholders, to whom it was offered at the time as part of the reorganization plan. All the stock has been very closely held since then. Consequently the proposal practically amounts to an offer to exchange the preferred at 110 for common at 25. At 110 the preferred, paying 7 percent dividends, would have yielded 12 percent annually for its two years' existence, while the common last year paid 70 percent on par, of 14 percent on \$25 a share.

while an enormous amount of labor would be involved in the registration and classification of all men between eighteen and forty-five as proposed.

It was also recalled that the original Selective Draft Bill submitted by Mr. Baker proposed nineteen as the minimum age, and he has frequently stated that he had not changed his opinion that the bulk of the fighting forces should come from the young men, an opinion also strongly held by General Staff officials.

There is strong opposition in Congress to placing the minimum age below twenty but it was regarded as probable tonight that eventually a mutual compromise would be effected, satisfactory both to Congress and Administration officials, under which the draft would cover men between twenty and thirty-five years, possibly up to forty, and that, in addition, there would be written into law an application of the work or fight principle already inaugurated by Gen. Crowder among the draft eligibles that would reach even older men, possibly up to fifty years.

It was brought out today that no section of the country enjoys a peculiar advantage because of the new basis of assessing draft quotas on Class One instead of population. The strength of Class One in the South is figured at 21.7 percent; in the West at 23.9 percent; in the North at 26.4 percent, and in the Middle West at 29.1 percent.

Status On Class One On May 1

Senator Chamberlain also put in the record a table showing the status of Class One on May 1, 1918. The gross total shown was 2,473,357. After deducting 241,096 as delinquents, 37,599 as emergency fleet list men, 234,855 as limited military service classification, 28,515 as remedial defectives, 485,885 as inducted into military service since Dec. 15, 1917; 25,454 as cases pending before District Boards and 147,502 as not physically examined, the table arrives at a net total of 1,172,544.

There was spirited debate today in the Senate over the amendment by Senator Fall of New Mexico to the \$12,000,000,000 Army Appropriation Bill proposing that the draft age limits be twenty and forty, instead of twenty-one and 31 years.

Senator Chamberlain, although favoring immediate legislation, announced that he would abide by the department's recommendations and oppose the Fall amendment, while Senators Hitchcock of Nebraska, McKellar of Tennessee, and others urged that the legislation go over. Senator Hitchcock indicated that he would not press his substitute resolution to extend the draft ages.

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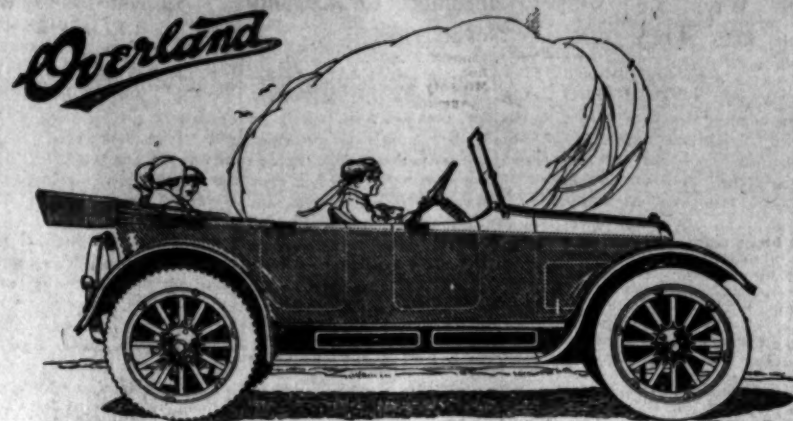
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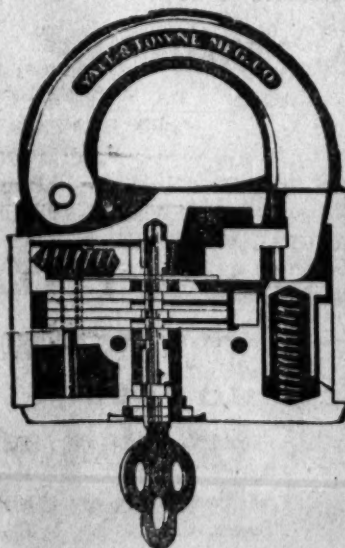
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News Brevities

M. D. Aulton de Ruffa, French lawyer who had served in the French Army, has returned to Shanghai.

Hongkong papers record the death of Mr. Alfred Negree, father of R. Negree.

An interim dividend of \$1 per share has been announced by the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co.

Dr. B. A. Bellios will spend a short vacation in Japan, leaving for Yokohama on the Siberia, Maru.

Chinese schools will reopen Sept. 2 and foreign schools of the Settlement will resume classes Sept. 3.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company liner Colombia left Honolulu Sunday en-route to Japan ports, Shanghai, Manila and Hongkong.

Messrs. G. D. Coutts and L. Midwood of Probst Hanbury Company, Ltd., will leave on the Korea Maru for San Francisco.

The Hongkong Tramway Co. announces an interim dividend of 7d. per share for the year ended December 31, 1917.

The British Postmaster notifies that a direct parcel mail for the United Kingdom will be despatched from Shanghai next week. The latest time of posting is at present fixed for 5 p.m. on the 14th.

Charged by the Procure des Mission Belges with embezzlement, a Chinese watchman was sentenced to five months imprisonment yesterday in the Mixed Court. The Court added that if the accused could return the money, a rehearing of the case would be granted.

Charged with being drunk and disorderly and breaking a pane of glass belonging to a Chinese grocer on N. Szechuen Road, a Sikh watchman, Sungat Singh, was fined \$1 and ordered to pay \$1 damage for the glass yesterday in the British Police Court. The defendant had been confined in hospital for more than a week with a dislocated elbow as a result of his celebration.

Tuchun Yang Shan-tek of Chekiang will celebrate his 60th birthday next Monday. A large number of local Chinese officials are planning to attend the function. The celebration will last three days. Extra cars will be run on the Shanghai-Hangchow line. Several noted Chinese actors in Shanghai have been invited to perform for the occasion in Hangchow.

A Filipino musician named Rodina T. Palma sued C. S. Maitland yesterday in the British Supreme Court for \$173 on a promissory note. The defendant admitted the debt and judgment was entered for the plaintiff with costs.

Also another week was given to Mr. Maitland to satisfy the judgment debt in the claim brought against him by Messrs. Hirsbrunner and Company.

Following a mass meeting July 20, at which resolutions of loyalty to President Ignazio Villamor had been passed, 300 students of the University of the Philippines marched to the office of the Manila Times, where speakers branded the editorial declaration that President Villamor had lost the confidence of the students as an unequivocal falsehood. Mr. L. H. Thibault, editor of the Times, addressed the body, stating that the criticism had been made to serve the university and expressing a willingness to throw the columns of the paper open to the students for any resolutions of protest they cared to espouse.

Today's Band Program

The following program will be played by the Band in the Public Garden today, weather permitting, beginning at 6 p.m.:

1. March, The Liberty Bell. Sousa
 2. Overture, The Caliph of Bagdad. Boieldieu
 3. Waltz, Balabile. Lacomme
 4. Selection, The Chieftain. Sullivan
 5. (a) Serenade, Moonlight. Moret
(b) Song, Venetian Love Song. Nevin
 6. Selection, The Sunshine Girl. Rubens
- A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-Charge.

S. V. C. Orders

The following Corps orders were issued from headquarters yesterday by Major T. E. Trueman, commandant:

No. 65.—Death. The Commandant regrets to announce the death of Trooper Donald Gow, Light Horse, which occurred on August 6.

The funeral will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery on Wednesday, August 7, at 5:45 p.m.

The O. C. Artillery will detail a gun carriage with team, and the O. C. Light Horse, the firing party.

The gun carriage, firing party, and escort (Light Horse, dismounted) will parade at the Fearon Road mortuary in time to move off at 4:30 p.m.

The route from Fearon Road will be: Range Road, Chapoo Road, Chapoo Road Bridge, Museum Road, Peking Road, Kiangse Road, Nan-king Road and Bubbling Well Road.

Officers and other members of the Corps who attend, and the band, will parade at the junction of Bubbling Well and Carter Roads at 5:15 p.m.

Dress: Church parade order with helmets. Officers will wear swords.

No. 66.—Leave. Short leave has been granted to Captain L. E. Can-ning, August 6 to 25.

SPORTS -- Latest News of Athletic World -- GOSSIP

Shanghai Rifle Assn.

The following monthly circular is issued by the Shanghai Rifle Association:

Monthly Competitions
August 19, from 4 to 6 p.m. Range 200 yards, Bisley.

August 26, from 4 to 6 p.m. Range 600 yards, Bisley.

Special Long Range Competitions
August 19, from 6 to 9 a.m. Range 900 yards, Bisley.

August 26, from 8 to 9 a.m. Range 1,000 yards, Bisley.

Shanghai 303 Rifle Championship Competition

Event to take place on the following dates:

September 7, from 3 to 6 p.m. (200, 500 and 600 yards).

September 8, from 3 to 6 p.m. (300 and 600 yards).

September 9, from 7 to 9 a.m. (900 and 1,000 yards).

Rules for the competition are:

1.—The competition is open to all comers.

2.—Practice shots: At each distance a competitor may fire not more than two practice shots at his own target, before firing his sighting shot.

Practice shots must be declared as such before they are fired, otherwise they will be registered as sighting and/or scoring shots.

3.—Sighting shots: One at each distance shall be compulsory and will not count.

4.—Rifles and sights: Any British Service Pattern 303 caliber as allowed in the "King's Prize," Bisley, 1914.

Note: It is the sense of the Committee that this competition is a test of individual shooting ability of each contestant, (this notice is based on the decision at the Committee meeting held on August 14, 1918, in which this competition "Shanghai Championship" was inaugurated) and to that end it is ruled that the "Lee-Enfield" and "Lee-Metford" 303 rifles with blunt bullets only are allowed.

5.—Targets, sights, points, pull-off, orthoptics and glasses, position and marking: As provided by N.R.A. rules for 1914.

6.—Ties: The tie will be decided by shooting off. (Three shots, no sighter).

First and second stages at 600 yards; third stage at 1,000 yards.

7.—Entrance Fee: Three dollars (\$3.00). Entries close on Wednesday September 4, at 5 p.m.

Under classification of new members H. Bone is transferred to "C" class; J. W. Brierty, C. Capelli, E. A. Prince and J. Zelenisky to "D" class.

New member: H. J. Barnes, S.V.C. Artillery.

Shanghai Charity Cup Competition

Lieut. R. K. Hykes, American Co., S.V.C., registered his first win on the cup with a good score of 93 points.

Seventy-seven members of the Defense Forces of Shanghai entered and there was one post entry. In consequence a check for \$51 will be divided between the Blue Cross of England and the Red Star of America.

The secretary announces that a match rifle, with 9.6 aperture sight, in first class condition, is for sale.

American Co., S.V.C., Shooting

Following are the results of the American Co., S.V.C. Spoon and Cup Competition for August, Practices 2, 7, 8 and 9, S.V.C. Musketry Course:

Name	Score	Total	Plus Allowance
A. E. Dequins	2-7-8-9	53	60.8
E. N. Heen	12-8-15-15	50	60.0
R. F. Wilner	12-8-13-12	50	57.5
J. W. Baldwin	9-5-16-13	43	53.75
G. F. Ashley	3-14-14-12	43	49.45
W. H. Blackwood	15-12-10-12	49	49.0
A. G. Loehr	12-12-0-12	36	43.2
E. D. Alexander	6-10-13-	21	49.3
C. Hutchinson	15-8-8-2	33	36.4
A. E. St. Clair	9-2-8-7	27	32.75
C. L. Boynton	9-5-3-9	26	32.50
A. F. Ollerdesen	15-3-0-0	18	23.4
C. J. Langley	6-12-5-0	23	23.0
G. H. McLauchlan	0-8-3-7	17	22.1
W. L. Frowett	5-3-0-7	15	20.4
R. W. Ollmore	1-2-3-12	18	18.4
A. T. Harr	6-0-0-0	6	7.8

*Win on Cup and Spoon.
†Winners of Spoon.
H. P. S. = 75.

Baseball Notes

Major Yancey and the 9th Cavalry baseball team left for Manila via Hongkong last night.

Games between the strong Navy team and Shanghai will be played at the Race Course Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. R. D. Bunn, president of the Shanghai Baseball Club, is ill at his home on Rue Cornelle.

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The China Press

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WEATHER

Cloudy and gloomy weather on our
coasts south of the Yangtze.
Rough weather on the Pacific.

MARRIAGE

MAY-RANDALL. At St. John's
Cathedral, Hongkong, on August
2, Olive Mae Standall and
George Howard May.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 5, 1918

Ominous Symptoms in Enemy
States

LIKE the black clouds and angry rumblings that precede a storm, the manifestations that have been provided from time to time, and are in fact being provided at the moment of writing, in enemy countries must be taken to be the prelude to the political storm that appears to be on the eve of bursting in Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria. When the tempest reaches its full force, the alliance of the Central Powers will be blown to pieces. An alliance artificially sustained and whose basic and fundamental conception is fear of a powerful ally is of the very stuff of weakness and transience and apt to break down before the first adverse factor that arises. Certain events that are taking place in enemy countries force upon us the conclusion that the alliance of the Central Powers is being shaken and undermined and is very probably fated to be short-lived.

Not long ago mutinies occurred in the German army and navy which were hushed up as much as possible by the German Government. Now comes the report of a serious mutiny which occurred last week in the Bulgarian Army, the troops demanding an immediate peace. There is intense dissatisfaction prevalent at the front owing to the underfeeding of the Bulgarian troops and all indications point to an impending revolution. Soldiers of the disaffected country have actually thrown missiles at the Turkish Legation and matters have assumed such an ugly aspect that the German Legation at Constantinople has been obliged to request, and has been given, a special guard. There is doubtless much discouragement in Berlin more especially as the Bulgarian trouble has followed so close on the heels of the Moscow and Kiev affairs. Although the Constantinople incident is not so serious from a German standpoint as the Russian assassinations, still it reveals the fact that Bulgaria is war-weary. Straws show which way the wind blows, and the German Government naturally does not relish the idea of the world, much less the German people, knowing the precise attitude of Bulgaria after four years of war. We may rest assured that we are on the eve of interesting events in Bulgaria within the next few weeks.

A cause for equal, if not greater, anxiety on the part of the German Government is the state of affairs in Austria-Hungary. It is an open secret that Austria has been kept in the war by the application of German pressure. Austria is being forced to fight by sheer coercion from Germany. The latest news about Austria indicates the existence of conditions that breed revolutions. Official despatches just received in Washington state that in Austria workmen who are dying of starvation recently sent delegates to a convention at Vienna. All the delegates stated that the population is dying of hunger. The death rate is enormous and epidemics are raging throughout the country. Delegate Schwell, from Moravia, warned the convention that there was absolutely no coal for the coming winter. The delegates from Innsbruck declared that in the face of the helplessness of the Government the workmen ought to obtain by themselves the means to relieve their hunger. Now all the world knows that hungry men stop at nothing. Frenzy is born of hunger. The German Government's much-promised victory for the Central Powers over the Allies has not filled the mouths of Austria's starving masses with bread. Empty bombast cannot be discounted at the bank for money nor can it be converted into the staff of life. Bread is what the hungry Austrian masses are

THE POLISH ARMY

By Frederic J. Haskin

An independent Polish army of fifteen thousand men, bearing the Polish flag and wearing the national insignia, is now fighting on the side of the Allies on the western front.

This army has been recruited from many different sources—from Russia, from England, from France and from the United States. During the past year the Polish National Committee has established recruiting stations wherever there is a Polish colony in America the success of which might well be envied by American recruiting officers. For everywhere Poles are flocking enthusiastically to their national banner, leaving highly remunerative positions, devoted families, careers that have been built up by years of hard work.

Last winter, the enlistment of Poles was so heavy in American mining districts that Mr. Garfield was compelled to ask the national Polish Committee to close its recruiting offices. The men were leaving wages, such as they had never dreamed of before, to accept the pay of five cents a day in the Polish army.

Only the other day a Polish chemist from the Middle West arrived almost breathless at the headquarters of the committee in Washington. He had been serving as head chemist in a large plant which paid him a large salary. One of the members of the committee tried to persuade him to return, arguing that he was doing an important work where he was, but in vain. The man left that afternoon for the Polish training camp.

The committee member, left alone, sighed. He, too, was a Pole, and so he knew there had been a certain emptiness in his argument. He knew he often cursed the necessity of the administrative work which kept him tied to a desk when he wanted to be out in the field, wearing a Polish eagle on his collar. For the Pole is a fighting inheritance, and the greatest ambition of his life—the fulfillment of all his dreams—is to fight for the freedom of Poland.

For years he has been waiting for the opportunity. He has borne the oppression of Germans and Russians quietly and patiently, but all the time his soul has been seething in rebellion and his mind has been fixed on one definite goal—the restoration of Polish nationality. The Poles have developed a strong national spirit out of their oppression. The national ideal is shared by all alike. Even the Polish peasants who have sought the greater freedom of America have still held firmly to that ideal, and from their meager earnings they have allotted a certain percentage each week—at what tremendous sacrifice may be imagined—for the freedom of Poland.

And now that the opportunity has come, these same Polish peasants are giving up occupations that for the first time are playing well—small enterprises such as corner groceries, shoe-shining parlors and fruit stands, established only by constant thrift and saving—to give their lives, if necessary, to that cause.

The other day a man who had been filling an important position in the United States government arrived at the Polish training camp. They had tried to persuade him to remain where he was, on the ground that he was doing a valuable work, at which he smiled and said: "Whenever I hear a man talking about how he is staying home because he is performing such important work, I know that he is staying home because he doesn't want to go." And the officers, being Poles, were compelled to agree with him.

For a long time the Polish training camp was in Canada. Now, however, the American government has turned the military reservation at Fort Niagara over to them, and is lending them American transports. It is now urged upon the War Department that the Polish-Americans drafted into the American army be transferred to the Polish army. In support of this suggestion it is pointed out that the majority of these Poles speak little or no Eng-

lish and are therefore proving difficult to train.

They usually learn the terms of command in a few weeks, but they do not learn quickly technical terms. In other words, you can easily teach a man who knows no English the difference between "left" and "right" and such commands as "Shoulder Arms," but you cannot always teach him how to throw a hand grenade or to fire a machine-gun when you can't speak his language. Under Polish officers his progress as a soldier is much more rapid. The importance of this factor may be seen when it is stated that there are fifty thousand Poles in the American army.

The wisdom of a separate Polish army, instead of a Polish contingent under the American army, is based upon the unflinching allegiance of the Pole for Poland. Poland, now entirely occupied by Germany, is full of young men of draft age whom Germany would like to draft into the German army. The only thing that keeps Germany from accomplishing this is the presence of this Polish army, fighting with the Allies. They are fighting for the freedom of Poland, with the Polish flag and the Polish insignia, and hence the Poles under the bondage of Germany cannot be forced to fight against them. Twice Germany has sent uniforms to Poland with the demand for military support, and twice they have been sent back again.

The natural antipathy between the Poles and the Germans is greater even than between the Poles and the Russians. Ever since the Geneva conference, which divided Poland between Russia, Germany and Austria, the Poles of the provinces held by Germany have lived on the thought of revenge. Germany had hoped to force the Poles out by oppression and by buying up their lands, but for once the German government was baffled. The Poles, being more prolific than the Teutons, multiplied with greater rapidity, and they refused to sell their lands. Such is the Polish national spirit that a Pole who sells his land to a German, however great may be his pecuniary straits, is thereafter treated as an outcast.

While the Germans, in suppressing Polish institutions and the Polish language, committed no greater outrage than the Russians in their Polish provinces, the Teutons have incurred a greater enmity by their assumption of superiority. In Russia the Poles at least are respected for their brave ancestry, while in Germany it is taken for granted that every Pole should desire to become a German. For a people who had a university long before Germany conceived the idea of one, this has been especially exasperating.

Thus it happens that the Poles of the German and Austrian provinces, drafted unwillingly into the German and Austrian armies, are seeking the first opportunity to escape, especially when they are required to fight against the Polish flag. Not long ago, a Polish soldier on sentry duty heard a noise he could not account for and started forward to investigate. He collided unexpectedly with a barbed wire fence, and swore in Polish.

To his amazement he heard himself hailed in Polish by a couple of figures dimly perceived on the other side of the fence who, on emerging into the light, displayed German uniforms. They had been on the point of shooting him, but when they heard him speak in Polish they fell on his neck and insisted upon being taken into the Polish army.

The Polish army is controlled by the National Polish Committee, which has its headquarters in Paris. It has its own organization, its own hospitals, its own Polish Red Cross. A number of young Polish women are now being trained in Brooklyn, N. Y., for service in Polish base hospitals.

It is fighting on the side of the Allies, because the Allies have promised Poland its freedom if they win the war. They have promised it, not for sentimental but from practical reasons. Many believe that the partition of Poland is the primary cause of this war. At any rate, according to Lloyd George, "We believe that an independent Poland, comprising all those genuinely Polish elements who desire to form a part of it, is an urgent necessity for the stability of Western Europe."

so solely by reason of their precarious position and fear of dire consequences in the event of their tergiversancy owing to their dangerous contiguity to Germany. With the possible withdrawal from the conflict of two or more of Germany's allies, the latter will be completely and literally isolated. Berlin knows the game is lost, but she is trying to drag it out in the desperate hope that "something may turn up."

But by keeping the game going she is only needlessly prolonging the agony of the world no less than that of her own people. The longer the war is protracted, the worse will be the final reckoning for Germany.

Embers Of Revolt In Austria-Hungary

Dr. Masaryk, Head Of Movement To Fan Into Flame The Discontent Of Subject Peoples Under Hapsburg Rule, Discusses The Situation After His Arrival In Washington

Demonstrations, riots, and local revolts against the ruling powers are occurring almost daily in Austria-Hungary. If these scattered fires were to connect into a great flame, sweeping over all, there would be revolution, the crash of the Hapsburg dynasty, and the early and complete defeat of Germany assured. Within the confines of the Austrian Empire seven peoples with many national aims are struggling against the Austrians and the Magyar Junkers for escape from a yoke centuries old. From the first the war has had but one meaning to them: it was at last to bring democracy, liberty. Because the United States was founded in revolution against tyranny, they looked to the United States first for help, but until now the United States has been the greatest disappointment of all.

This was not charged to cynical indifference on the part of the people of the United States, but to the fact that the great issue which would bring these peoples their liberty, assure the defeat of Germany and lay a real foundation for permanent peace was hidden from our eyes by the surface complexities of the Austria-Hungary question. The effect of the attitude of the United States until now, it is asserted, has been to discourage the efforts of these subject peoples against the Hapsburg rule.

When President Wilson issued his call to the belligerents for their aims, before America entered the war, the Entente, in regard to Austria-Hungary, stated in January, 1917, that the Italians, Slavs, Rumanians, Czechs and Slovaks must "be liberated from foreign domination."

That was regarded by those peoples and the others concerned as meaning that the victory by the Allies would bring their long-sought freedom from Austrian domination. And when the United States entered the war the step was hailed with joy and the revolutionists among the subject peoples in Austria-Hungary as promising that the world's greatest democracy was to come to their aid.

In the President's address to Congress on Dec. 4, 1917, preceding the declaration of war against Austria-Hungary, he stated: "We owe it to ourselves, however, to say that we do not work to impair or to rearrange the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It is no affair of ours what the fate of that empire will be, either individually or politically. We do not purpose to dictate to them in any way. We only desire to see that their affairs are left in their own hands, in all matters great or small."

In stating the war aims of the United States on the following Jan. 8, the President said: "X. The people of Austria-Hungary whose place among nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured should be accorded the freest opportunities for autonomous development."

It is plain both from expression and context that the President referred to the people of Austria-Hungary and not to the rulers, and meant that the people should be left to determine their own affairs as they thought best; but the people, those of the subject nations, declare that this can never be while they are a part of the Austrian Empire. They say the effect of these announcements, though plainly not so intended by the President, has been to repress revolutionary hopes and activities among the subject peoples concerned, as if the United States were at variance with the promises of "foreign liberation from 'foreign domination.'"

Recent events are cited in support of the claim that the announcement of the Allies with regard to the future of the subject peoples of Austria-Hungary was the right course not only from the standpoint of a political offensive that will develop, may prove the turning point in the war, but also from the broader standpoint of making democracy safe for the world. One of these events cited is the recent evidence that Germany is interested most of all in holding Austria-Hungary intact, as her bridge to the East and as an indispensable block in her scheme to subjugate Russia. Both these schemes would collapse with the collapse of Austria-Hungary.

These views are to be brought home to the United States as never before and for the first time by a powerfully organized movement. Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk, President of the Czech-Slovak National Council, which is also a provisional republican government for Bohemia, recently arrived in Washington to lead the movement. His career reads like that of some potent international figure in our own days of revolution. He has risked his life many times for his principles. He began life as a blacksmith's apprentice, but rose to be Professor of Philosophy in the University of Prague before the war. He is now recognized as the foremost living Bohemian scholar. He early became interested in the democratic movement in Bohemia and soon became its leader. He was elected a member of the Austrian Parliament, but gave it up to devote himself to the political education of his nation. Dr. Masaryk opposed Austria-Hungary, and at the outbreak of the war he was sentenced to death and all his property was seized. He escaped to Paris, where he founded the Czech-Slovak National Council, which now has branches in all the Allied countries.

After Dr. Masaryk's escape his daughter was imprisoned in revenge; she was formerly a settlement worker in America and her release was finally brought about through the protest of American women's societies. In Russia Dr. Masaryk organized the Czech-Slovak prisoners into an army of 50,000. Dr. Masaryk has just come from Japan, where he entered into negotiations for the transportation of the Czech-Slovak troops to the front. He is encouraged at the prospect. As a demonstration to the people of this country of the ardor of the men of Bohemia for the democratic cause, Dr.

Masaryk is desirous of seeing the army cross this country on its way to France. They are commanded by a French General.

"Germany's aims have been completely unmasked since the Brest-Litovsk Treaty and more recent developments," said Dr. Masaryk in Washington the other day, "and two things are needed to insure their defeat now and for all time.

"One way to block Germany, permanently, is a strong Russia; there is another equally important. That is the dismemberment of Austria. Austria is an essential part of Germany's Mitteleuropa, and Germany will go to any limit to hold that empire intact. People of the United States have no conception of what Austria-Hungary is, if they think of it in terms of their own union of States. Austria is not a country, not a nation. Austria-Hungary is a dynasty held together by an army, a navy, and a bureaucracy. It has the support of the Austrians and the Magyar Junkers and forces its rule over half a score subject peoples. There are seven of prominent—Czechs-Slovaks, (Bohemians), Poles, Ruthenians, Lithuanians, Jugoslavs (Serbians, Croatsians, and Slovenes), Rumanians, and Italians.

"These are all oppressed peoples, held in the Austrian Empire against their will. You Americans of today have no conception of how they long for liberty, because you have never gone through the experience. But your forefathers knew, before the Revolution which brought the United States into being. They, however, had to endure no such wrongs as we have. Thirty thousand Czech civilians have been executed since the beginning of the war.

"Think of your time of struggle, when Washington was hard-pressed. Think what it meant to you when France came to your aid. That is what we ask of you today, to come to our help, and at the same time to take a step that will lead to the defeat of Germany.

"Nothing pleases Germany so much as the talk about preserving the integrity of the Austrian Empire. It is as if you were doing her fighting for her, upholding Germany's plan of Mitteleuropa, for Mitteleuropa exists today, and Austria-Hungary is its geographical link. Look at that map," and Dr. Masaryk pointed to a map on the wall of his room. It was, he explained, an official map of Germany, lately issued, and showed the routes to the East laid out to connect and hold together Mitteleuropa. Around his own country, Bohemia, Dr. Masaryk had drawn a blue line to indicate its strategic position, a big wedge, between the Germans and the Austrians.

"See those dotted green lines?" he continued; "they are the routes. Follow this one, from Berlin to Prague, to Vienna, to Belgrade, to Constantinople, and Asia Minor. See how its success depends on holding Austria-Hungary intact every step of the way until Belgrade is reached. Even if the war were ended today and this alignment left as it is, Germany, if defeated in other ways, would go on plotting to bring her great dream into realization.

"What will put an end to Germany's dreams forever? Buffer States between Germany and the East. Note Bohemia's position between Germany and Austria proper. The independence of Bohemia would be a guarantee against Mitteleuropa, such as no written treaty could insure; a span of Germany's great bridge would drop out.

"Look at the other dotted line; that is one lately added. Observe that it runs from Berlin to Warsaw, to Kiel, to Odessa, and across the Black Sea to Trebizond. There you see the vastness of Germany's ambition, and if she succeeds she will bring under her control in Europe two to every one of her present European enemies.

"Poland, it will be noticed, plays an important part on this second dotted line. Take it out of German control and there is a permanent gap in that bridge. The Allies have declared in favor of an independent Poland, and that declaration was not only statesmanlike, but just. The same sound reason holds in the case of Bohemia and the other subject peoples of Austria-Hungary; the independence of each would be a gap in Mitteleuropa."

"Would you have each independent of the other?"

"Yes, let each have the independence it has so long struggled for, and if they desire to unite, or as many of them as so desire, let them unite."

"It is plain that Germany's purpose is to make Finland, Courland, Lithuania, and Poland German provinces. They are even now determining what German Princes they will place over them, just as they placed a German Prince over Bulgaria and used him to further their aims when the time came to call on him.

"The Germans and Austrians realize the danger of a revolution in Austria, and are doing everything possible to keep the pressure on, and they are hoping that no encouragement will come to the revolutionists from America or the Allies. The Czech troops, as the Poles, Transylvanians, and Jugoslavs, have been scattered so that they can do no harm. In the ranks on either side of a Czech you will find a German soldier. In Bohemia, troops from Hungary are sent to prevent an uprising among the people; the Czech troops were all sent to some other place.

"When such methods are employed to prevent a people from asserting their strength, when civilians are shot down by troops brought from the outside and as alien to the Czechs as the Germans would be to you, how can a people so beset win their liberty unless help comes from the outside?"

"I think, too, that the American people begin to see the falseness of Austria. The Prussian is brutal beyond words; he says he is going to knock you down and does so; the Austrian is merely false and mean and the tool of the Prussian. An

Illustration is Austria's announced. 1,500,000 Russian prisoners in Germany. The reason there has not been an exchange is to further Germany's aims. The 1,500,000 provide the cheapest of labor for Germany, but what is more important, the Germans in Russia are used to spread German propaganda.

"Now is the greatest opportunity in the history of the world to make a stroke for democracy and against imperialism by freeing the peoples of Austria-Hungary and of Eastern Europe from domination by foreign races. A peace aimed to give these peoples their long sought rights is the only one that can endure, because it will rest on justice. It is an opportunity to duplicate your own great revolution and its benefits many times over."

"Neither one of these means of blocking Germany in the east should be delayed. If the Germans are permitted, unobstructed, to subjugate Russia and turn it to their purposes, as they are fast doing, then they will turn from the east and conquer in the west. There are about 500,000 German prisoners in Russia, as against

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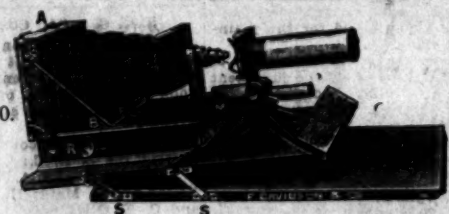
"The British Journal of Photography" says:—"The micro-telescope is none the less efficient for photography because of the many other uses to which it can be put. The results which we have seen show the extremely good resolution and power which can be obtained."

We have photographed diatoms, seeds, shells, metal surfaces, fish scales, thumb prints, insects, flowers, scab on apples; taken portraits in a studio and 100 yards away, photos of engravings and other photographs and tele-photo views at distances varying from 10 yards to as many miles.

Depth of focus is again a marked feature, while portraits show an artistic softness which is most pleasing.

In a separate brochure we illustrate a variety of the photographs we have taken but we invite all who can do so to call and see specimens of the wide range of photography which can be accomplished.

THE "SUPER-CAMERA"



No. 0710

Fig. 13.

on tilting base-board providing the maximum of rigidity for all classes of photography.

Figs. 14 and 15 show the construction and the mode of adapting it to the microscope. The front "J" fig. 14, is first inserted and then the body of the camera is brought up to it and put in position. The fitting "Q" fig. 15, is inserted into each side of the camera at "Q" fig. 14, and fixed on the base-board at "P." This provides the maximum of rigidity. Focusing is done by means of the microscope and the camera. As "snap-shot" photography cannot be done a simple shutter is provided. A slight turn of the handle will open or close it. Exposures down to 1/2 second can be made. For photo-micrography the "super-camera" should rest directly on the lower board; for tele-photography it is first raised from the front, tilted to the desired angle and then locked in position by the thumb screws on the supports "S.S."

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JAPANESE BUILD WALL BLOCKING STANDARD OIL

Bund Thoroughfare In Hankow Is Closed Off In Concession

Controversy between the Japanese concession and the Standard Oil Co. at Hankow is reported in word coming from the up-river trade center. The point of difference hinges on the company's access to the town and to its usual docking facilities at the opposite end of the city. Just at present a brand new and highly efficient wall thrown across the Bund, the one available thoroughfare, by the Japanese has put the Socony trucks and vehicles on the wrong side of the river, and the company the lone alternative of lightening their stocks around the obstruction and landing them on the other side.

The concessions at Hankow, as the location sharks know, stretch along side by side fronting on the river, and the Bund rolls along in front of them as the principal, and practically the only continuous connecting highway. The Japanese concession is the most outlying of the concessions. The Standard Oil plant lies outside the concessions, with the Japanese concession for neighbor. In less complicated times the S. O. vehicles rolled merrily down the Bund on their various errands or traversed its length to the wharves at the far end, passing before the Japanese, as well as the other concessions. One morning recently, however—as the story runs—the installation truck took an early morning spin from the plant to attend to business in the city. The errand accomplished, it veered about and started on the return trip, and came face to face with a rapidly, but sturdily constructed blockade which extended on a line with the limits of the concession, down to the water edge. The baffled vehicle had to be rolled aboard a lighter and ferried around the wall.

Upon just what grounds or grievance the masonry activities were based is not known. Standard Oil officials have declined to comment on the matter, but said that negotiations were proceeding and a satisfactory settlement was under way.

Claims \$600 Damages As Result Of Assault

N. A. Cohen Sues J. Maaten For Loss And Damage Of Property

Action for \$600 damages was brought in the British Supreme Court yesterday by N. A. Cohen against Joseph Maaten. The hearing was before Mr. G. W. King, Registrar, Mr. N. C. Home appearing for the plaintiff and Mr. D. McNeill for the defendant.

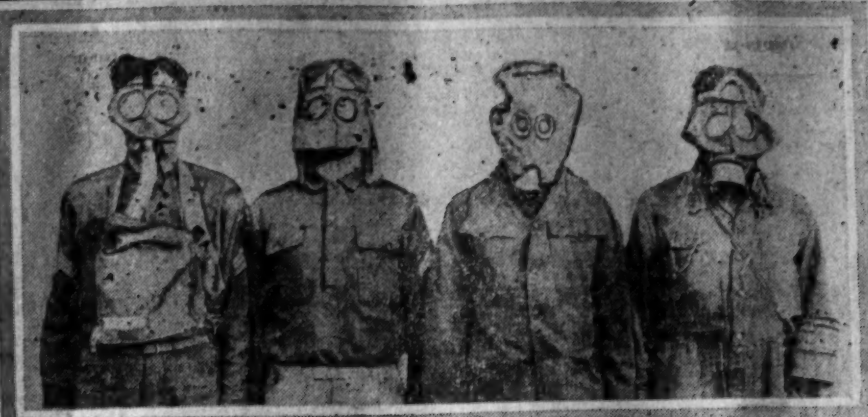
The plaintiff claims that as a consequence of an assault made upon him in the Hongkong Market on June 14 by the defendant and the latter's two sons he lost property and suffered damage to the amount of \$401.13. This included loss of a diamond ring, \$42 worth of lottery tickets and \$10.75 in money. He also claims that his wrist watch and straw hat were damaged to the extent of \$3.25.

Mr. King stated that as the case grew out of a case heard by him in the British Police Court he felt he was not the proper person to hear the present action. He advised counsel, if it were wished to have the hearing during the court vacation, to apply to Sir Haviland de Saumarez, Judge of the Supreme Court.

MAGISTRATES HONORED

In recognition of their services in the Shanghai Mixed Court, Magistrates Kwan Chun and Yu Yen have been awarded the first class gold medal of the Ministry of Justice and Secretaries Yau Kyan and Kwan Loh have been given second class gold medals of the same Ministry.

Types Of Gas Masks Used By Allies And Germany



GAS MASKS WORN BY THE ALLIES AND GERMANY.

The photo shows the different types of gas masks in use in the great war. From left to right is shown the American mask, the English, the French and the German.

RECEPTION GIVEN TODAY FOR CHINESE STUDENTS

Those Going To United States To Be Entertained By Local Organisations

A thousand guests are expected to be present at the reception to be given this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the residence of Mr. Julian Arnold, 405 Avenue Joffre, in honor of the 150 Chinese students who are leaving for the United States August 10. The hosts of the function are the American University Club, the American Returned Students Club, the Chinese Y. M. C. A., the Kiangsu Educational Association, the World Chinese Students' Federation, the Chinese Y. W. C. A. and the Society for Constructive Endeavor. Women as well as men are invited.

Among the speakers will be American Consul-in-charge M. F. Perkins, Mr. J. K. Sage, the American delegate to the International Tariff Revision, Ivan Chen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs; Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, chairman of the Chinese Tariff Revision Commission; Mr. W. A. B. Nichols, secretary of the American Red Cross; Dr. Li Tung-hui, President of the Pu Tan college; Mr. P. K. Chu, secretary of the World Chinese Students' Federation; Mrs. T. C. Chu, wife of the Assistant Manager of the S. N. R. and Shen En-fu, secretary of the Kiangsu Education Association.

The presentation of prizes awarded to the team leaders and the best canvassers will take place at the reception. Messrs Y. C. Tong, C. C. Nish, P. K. Chu and N. Y. Chien will be the recipients. The captains of the individual teams will each receive a gold watch fob.

A musical program will be rendered. The Arsenal Band has been lent by General Lu Yung-hsian, the Defense Commissioner for the occasion. Mr. E. A. Curry will lead the returned students in their college songs. The reception will last three hours.

Ecuador Takes Silk Valued At \$1,300,000

Pacific Mail Liner Leaving August 17 Will Carry 1,600 Bales To U.S.

Over 1,600 bales of raw silk, valued at nearly \$1,300,000 will be sent to San Francisco for use by the United States Government on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company liner, Ecuador, which leaves this port August 17. The Ecuador will take a full list of passengers.

No More Local Cargo For T.K.K. Steamers

Move Is Result Of Instructions From Head Offices Of Company At Tokio

Liners of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha will not carry cargo between Shanghai and Japanese ports as the result of instructions received from the head offices at Tokio. T.K.K. ships leaving here will only bill through cargo for San Francisco.

The Korea Maru, leaving Shanghai August 15, will take 1,000 tons of general cargo and raw silk from this port, 40 through passengers and 100 local passengers. All berths on the Korea Maru and the Siberia Maru which leaves September 3, have been taken.

The Siberia Maru left Yokohama for Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hongkong this morning and will arrive at Woussing with cargo and mail Wednesday, August 14.

CONGRESSMEN IN LONDON TELL WHAT U.S. CAN DO

Has 20,000,000 Men Of Military Age And Can Feed All Allies, They Say

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, August 4.—Nine members of the Congress of the United States who are visiting England have issued a statement that there will be no cessation of the war efforts of America until the war has been won.

They say that America has 20,000,000 men of military age and that more than 1,000,000 youths reach the age of twenty-one every year; the agricultural production of America is so great that if necessary she can feed France, England and Italy and keep their armies fully rationed; before October there will be 2,000,000 American soldiers in France and 1,500,000 more in training in the United States, all of whom will be between the ages of twenty-one and thirty and equal to the best shock troops, while every day 10,000 of these splendid troops are leaving for the battle-front.

America is manufacturing every week 55,000 rifles and 5,000 machine-guns, while the capacity of her factories is 750,000 shells a day. In new weapons, including improved grenades, flame-throwers and poison gases, the Americans are especially well supplied.

Twenty-five thousands aeroplanes are now building in the United States, which possesses 100,000 aviators. The new aeroplane motor, compared on weight, is the most powerful in the world and will enable great bombing machines to fly the Atlantic in twenty hours. Already 500 battle-planes have been shipped to Europe, while the present delivery of battle-planes is at the rate of eighty a week.

Enemy Depressed, Allies Exulting

(Continued From Page 1)

reasonable settlement proposed by the Allies. Throwing aside the last mask of moderation, they partitioned Russia, enslaved Rumania and attempted to seize supreme power by overwhelming the Allies in a final desperate attack. Thanks to the invincible bravery of all the Allied armies, it is now evident to all that this dream of universal conquest, for the sake of which they wantonly prolonged the war, can never be fulfilled.

"But the battle is not yet won. The great autocracy of Russia will still endeavor by violence and guile to avoid defeat and so give militarism a new lease of life. We cannot seek to escape the horrors of war for ourselves by laying them up for our children. Having set our hands to the task we must see it through till a just and lasting settlement has been achieved. In no other way can we ensure a world set free from war. 'Hold Fast!'"

Wilson To King George

President Wilson has sent the following message to King George: "America cordially extends her hand to Great Britain on this anniversary of the entrance of Great Britain into the war in which the forces of civilization are fighting the forces of reaction, and rejoices that the two nations stand side by side in so great a cause."

The King has sent messages to the Rulers of Brazil, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Portugal, Serbia, Spain, Montenegro, China, Cuba and Liberia emphasizing the unchanging resolve of the Empire to concentrate its

entire energy upon a victorious conclusion of the present struggle and expressing confidence that a victorious peace is not far distant.

King George replied: "Your message will be read with cordial appreciation by my peoples and will encourage them in the prosecution of the struggle against our common enemies. I am proud that my forces and those of the United States are fighting side by side. You may rest assured of our unwavering determination to continue with all our strength until the victory of right over wrong has been achieved."

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HOT WEATHER HEADACHES.

A frequent cause of summer headaches is torpid liver. To stimulate the liver, dispel constipation, sick headaches, biliousness, use

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It is the Cheapest method.
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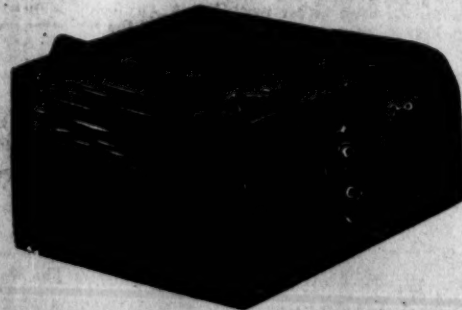
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GOOD CROPS AT LAICHOWFU

Laichowfu, Shantung, July 29.—Seasonable rains during the spring and early summer have guaranteed good crops so far. Wheat was fine, and now millet and kaoliang the most promising. This section, however, is again needing rain.



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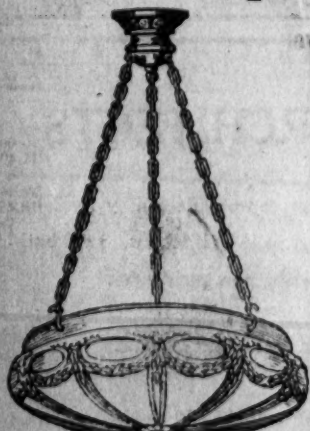
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Battle On Line Of Marne Pictured By Gen. Pershing

Constant Exchange Of Shells, Machine-Gun Fire And Snipers' Bullets, the Vigilance of Scouting Patrols And Bombing of Enemy Planes Are Described In Communique

Washington, June 26.—A descriptive story of what the American troops have been doing northwest of Chateau-Thierry since June 20 is contained in a communique from Gen. Pershing, received today at the War Department. The report says:

"For our troops in the Chateau-Thierry region the twenty-four hours from noon June 20 to noon June 21 were quiet as compared with the many days of great activity which they have recently experienced. The German artillery continued to shell both our front lines and rear areas distributing its fire rather impartially over the sector. The Clerembault and Marete Woods, Lucy-le-Bocage, Triangle Farm, Lethollet and Bourges all received their share. So did the Paris road on our other principal lines of communication, but the number of shells used was moderate for this locality and most of them were of small or medium caliber.

Gas Attacks Frequent
"The fire was of various sorts, some of the harassing sort directed against our billets in rear areas at intervals during the day and night and some for the obvious purpose of cutting our communications. As usual, some of the lower wooded areas were shelled with gas but high explosives and shrapnel were frequent. The German machine-guns were active against our lines, especially in the vicinity of Bourges, and snipers were active near the edges of the Bois de Belleau and around the Bourges railroad station.

"The enemy made one of his customary attempts to ambush an American patrol in the vicinity of Tournay Farm, but his ambush party was caught and dispersed by our fire. German airplanes were active along our front, paying particular attention to the right half. In the rear of the German lines small groups were seen in constant motion passing along the roads between the various farm towns and woods. A considerable number of them appeared to be carrying stretchers. Wagons, automobiles and artillery caissons also were in constant movement but in not more than customary numbers.

Improve Positions
"Our own troops bore their full share of the day's activities, advancing and improving their positions and returning the enemy's intentions in the matter of artillery fire. After a burst of fire on a cluster of woods, a number of the enemy were seen running away in all directions. All of our units sent out patrols which effectively reconnoitered the hostile positions.

"In the Chateau-Thierry region the day of June 21 to June 22 produced no marked developments. In the absence of infantry actions artillery played the leading part. The German artillery was active in the same manner as on the preceding days and to a somewhat greater extent. German airplanes were also present in somewhat greater numbers.

"In the rear the same small groups were again seen and once again our artillery fire had marked effect, driving back into the wood near Lucy Farm a group of men who had attempted to emerge. The German infantry seemed to give most of its attention to the Belleau Woods and to checking our patrols. One of our parties southwest of Waux encountered lively rifle and machine-gun fire, and from the same point there was considerable sniping on our lines.

Return Snipers' Fire
"Bourges and the Belleau Woods again received special attention from the German machine-gun detachments. German snipers retained their positions of the day before. Our troops, as usual, returned what they received, both in artillery fire and sniping, while our patrols were continually active.

"During the day June 22 to June 23 our troops near Chateau-Thierry experienced conditions quite similar to those of the preceding forty-eight hours. Woods, farms and villages were again shelled, with the slight use of gas from time to time, and with occasional concentrations. The distribution over the sector was again fairly even. Far more marked, however, than the activity of the German artillery was that of the German airplanes, which in number of flights made what is almost a record for activity over one of our small sectors in a period of twenty-four hours. During the late evening one of our airplanes dropped three bombs which produced craters of moderate size.

Foe's Movements Watched
"In addition to the movement of small groups in the German rear areas a column of troops (estimated at about a battalion and accompanied by combat wagons) was seen in motion during the early evening. At another time two columns of troops, a battery, a number of caisson and several wagons and automobiles were seen moving along the roads. At another spot a small group was very busy over a fallen airplane. The enemy was still busily improving his wires.

"The German machine-guns were somewhat more active than on preceding days, paying great attention to our patrols, both by direct and crossfire. As usual they were also directed against Bourges and Belleau Woods. They did not, however, prevent our troops from sending out numerous patrols. Besides the customary activity of our own batteries, we made considerable use of mortars. Farm buildings in the German rear area were seen to burst into flames.

"On June 22 to 23 our troops south of the Marne experienced the same desultory shelling by the enemy as during the preceding days. The hostile fire was carried mainly on Creancy, Fossey, Bismes Farm and Usties. On the whole, however, the enemy's artillery activity was slight and confined largely to the use of shells of small caliber.

Aeroplane Ever Active
"Many German airplanes flew over our front lines, east and west along the Marne. They were principally in groups of from two to ten planes. One of them dropped objects which were burning, which whistled as they fell, and made considerable noise when striking the ground.

"A number of the enemy were seen during the day, a few coming down to the river to wash in the morning and others passing in and out of the town of Chartres. Others could be seen carrying ration or going to and from working parties. The working parties were evidently digging, and probably constructing new emplacements. During the night German patrols opposite Mesy threw stones across the river to our outposts.

"In the Woevre region on June 22 to June 23 the enemy's activity showed some diminution. Front line positions at Selcheper, Bois de Jurk, Bois de Remieres and other points, as well as Beaumont and other positions in the rear area were shelled. Our roads also suffered some bombardment. The shells came mostly from Bois de Mortmare and Bois de Lansonard, but the fire, mostly of the harassing sort, was little above the normal. The same was true of the machine-gun fire which came mainly from the little villages of Lahayville and St. Baussant, across the line from Selcheper. German airplanes were little in evidence. Movements of trucks and wagons in the rear of the German lines were normal. Working parties were observed to be constructing new camouflage. Our own troops were not especially active.

"On June 22 our troops who are fighting in the Muehlwald area reported a quiet day. The enemy's batteries fired a small number of rounds from the Muehlwald and other positions in the rear. His machine-guns were occasionally active and at least one of his patrols was driven off by our fire. Only in his rear areas was there anything of note. This consisted of increased movements of men, forces, wagons, trucks and trains."

For Vancouver
Empress of Japan.....July 20
Montezuma.....Aug. 3
For Marcellus
Salmon Maru.....July 1
Shokwa Maru.....July 18

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Tungtung left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.
The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.
The C.N. s.s. Luanyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The I.C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.
The C.N. s.s. Kefong left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The N.K.K. s.s. Slangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.
The I.C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The C.M. s.s. Kiangshun will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.
The I.C. s.s. Suifu will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru (Yokohama-Shanghai Line) with mails, left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Monday and may be expected to arrive at Wayside Wharf about 8 a.m. today.
The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru (Omaka-Shanghai Line) with mails, left Moji for Shanghai on Monday and may be expected to arrive at Mail Wharf about 1 p.m. today.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 29	Hongkong	Andre Lebon	Jap.	
July 24	Japan	Amagasaki Maru	Jap.	
June 25	Hongkong	Antiochus	Jap.	
June 11	Manila	Buena Vista	Jap.	
June 15	Japan	Capto	Jap.	
July 10	Hankow	Chiyodo Maru	Jap.	J.M. & Co.
July 17	Japan	Changwo	Jap.	O. S. K.
July 23	Ningpo	Chicago Maru	Jap.	Chi. San Peh S.N.
Aug. 5	Japan	Chinchow	Jap.	
Aug. 5	Hankow	Fujian Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July 24	Japan	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	
July 8	Japan	Fukuen Maru	Jap.	
July 18	Tsingtao	Futami Maru	Jap.	
July 31	Hongkong	Harold Dollar	Jap.	
June 25	Antung	Hakushin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
June 10	Japan	Hellas	Jap.	
June 10	Hankow	Ishin Maru	Jap.	
June 15	Japan	Jun Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 3	Hankow	Javary	Jap.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Aug. 5	Japan	Kiangshun	Jap.	Jap. Alexander
Aug. 5	Hankow	Kaio Maru	Jap.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 11	N. S. Island	Kiangyung	Jap.	
June 26	Chinwangtao	Kanjo Maru	Jap.	
June 28	Japan	Kurama Maru	Jap.	
July 8	Japan	Koyo Maru	Jap.	
July 15	Hongkong	Kanagawa Maru	Jap.	
July 15	Hongkong	Nichibei Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 3	Antung	Pharos Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 5	Hankow	Sado Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 5	Hankow	Tenun Maru	Jap.	
Aug. 5	Tsingtao	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Jap. Alexander
July 31	Japan	Taihan	Jap.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 4	Singapore	Toku Maru	Jap.	
June 11	Chinwangtao	Tomashima Maru	Jap.	
		Vondel	Jap.	
		Wongang	Jap.	J.M. & Co.
		Yelko Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai



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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 - Midnight, 1330 - 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Local	Express	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Local	Mail	Local
101	8	1	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	102	8
208	8	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	209	8
224	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	225	11
226	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	227	11
228	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	229	11
230	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	231	11
232	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	233	11
234	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	235	11
236	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	237	11
238	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	239	11
240	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	241	11
242	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	243	11
244	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	245	11
246	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	247	11
248	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	249	11
250	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	251	11
252	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	253	11
254	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	255	11
256	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	257	11
258	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	259	11
260	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	261	11
262	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	263	11
264	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	265	11
266	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	267	11
268	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	269	11
270	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	271	11
272	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	273	11
274	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	275	11
276	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	277	11
278	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	279	11
280	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	281	11
282	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	283	11
284	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	285	11
286	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	287	11
288	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	289	11
290	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	291	11
292	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	293	11
294	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	295	11
296	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	297	11
298	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	299	11
300	11	1	84	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	301	11

Local	Mail	Express	Miles	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Local	Mail	Express
718	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	719	11
720	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	721	11
722	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	723	11
724	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	725	11
726	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	727	11
728	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	729	11
730	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	731	11
732	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	733	11
734	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	735	11
736	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	737	11
738	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	739	11
740	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	741	11
742	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	743	11
744	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	745	11
746	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	747	11
748	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	749	11
750	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	751	11
752	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	753	11
754	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	755	11
756	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	757	11
758	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	759	11
760	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	761	11
762	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	763	11
764	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	765	11
766	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	767	11
768	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	769	11
770	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	771	11
772	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	773	11
774	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	775	11
776	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	777	11
778	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	779	11
780	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	781	11
782	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	783	11
784	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	785	11
786	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	787	11
788	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	789	11
790	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	791	11
792	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	793	11
794	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	795	11
796	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	797	11
798	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	799	11
800	11	1	0	dep. Tientsin	arr. Peking	801	11

Yenchow-Tainingchow Branch Line					Linchow-Tschuang Branch Line												
990	135	21	004	Yenchow L.	610	1230	20	00	530	1110	18	00	Linchow L.	810	1410	21	00
008	145	22	028	Tainingchow L.	520	1126	18	00	630	1212	19	00	Tschuang L.	710	1310	19	00

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Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i.e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunnanfu.

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London County Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.

In New York: Redmond & Co.

In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana

Credito Italiano

Tels. Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency

G. LION, Manager.

1 French Bund, Shanghai.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000
Reserve Funds:
Sterling £1,000,000 @ 2s. £15,000,000
Silver 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
T. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager, Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala-Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Fochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Iloilo, Yokohama.

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9, Bundway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 26,960,000

Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.

Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Chanchun, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chefoo, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicolayowak, Vladivostok, Hallan, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZERSKI, G. CARRERE, managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Capital \$541,000.00

Reserve Fund \$11,000.00

Deposits (June 30, 1918) \$2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address: "COMSAVBANK"

Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Tels and dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Pocket Saving Boxes.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital 12,579,500.00
Reserve Fund \$1,258,533.50
Special Reserve Fund \$1,258,533.50

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Tientsin, Kaifong, Hankow, Changchun, Wuhu, Iqiang, Antung, Ningpo, Changsha, Dairen, Ningpo, Nanchang, Moukden, Ningpo, Kiuksien, Newchwang, Nanjing, Fochow, Harbin, Chindang, Amoy, Kaito, Hanchow, Canton, Tientsin, Soochow, Hongkong, Chefoo, Wusueh, Swatow, Tsingtau, Yangchow, Chungking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Tels Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum, on Dollar Current Account at 1 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Shanghai, 1st August, 1918.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt) and Rotterdam.

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up ... Yen 42,000,000

Reserve Fund ... Yen 35,100,000

London Bankers:

The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Bombay, Los Angeles, S. Francisco, Buenos Ayres, London, Seattle, Calcutta, Lyons, Shanghai, Changchun, Manila, Shimonoseki, Dairen, Mukden, Singapore, Hankow, Nagasaki, Sourabaya, Harbin, Newchwang, Sydney, Hongkong, New York, Tientsin, Honolulu, Osaka, Tokio, Kailuen, Peking, Tsinanfu, Kobe, Rangoon, Tsingtau.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) H\$2,000,000.00

Reserve Fund H\$ 240,000.00

Investment reserve fund H\$ 40,000

Head Office

No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office

No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Asst. Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and surplus U.S. \$4,500,000

Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,173,000

H. T. S. Green, President & General Manager.

London Office:

36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office:

222 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches:

China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.

Japan: Yokohama, Kobe, Manila, Cebu.

Philippines: Manila, Cebu.

India: Bombay, Calcutta.

Straits Settlements: Singapore.

Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:

Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.

Republic of Colombia: Medellin.

Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.

Sancti Spiritus, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with the National City Bank of New York we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahia, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and fixed deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,000 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

President, Baron K. Sanjoto

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:

Important places in Japan

London, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Honolulu, Bombay and Hankow.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA, Manager.

Telephones:—

2518 Manager. 4663 Comptroller.

3550 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.

3556 General Office.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Cheikang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital \$1,000,000.00

Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai

14, Peking Road.

Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2614.

Branches:

Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Tels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hau, Manager.

Shu Chin Mui, Sub-Manager.

O. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

J. KENTON, Manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	URA	Rha.	Jap.	Roa.
Today							
Moji	Kumano maru	21.00	17.00			19.00	2.30
Swatow	Hoihow	21.00					2.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	11.10					12.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wong	9.00	9.30				8.00
Japan ports	Kumano maru		10.30				
Swatow and Hongkong			17.00				
Hankow			17.00				
Wingpo			17.00				
Fuking and Tientsin (Every day except Sunday)	Train		15.00				17.00
			15.00				
			15.00				
Tientsin							
Tomokow	Chikugo maru					19.00	19.00
Nagasaki							
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	Train & Str.	11.10					17.00
via Canada or U.S.A.	Chikugo maru	18.3					17.00
River Ports							
Japan Ports							
Friday, August 9.							
Moji	Omi maru	15.30				19.00	19.00
Amoy and Hongkong		18.00	17.0				17.00
Japan Ports		18.00					
River Ports	Train & Str.	11.10					12.00
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Suiyang	14.00					15.00
Saturday, August 10.							
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Fengtien	9.0	9.0				8.0
Swatow and Hongkong		16.30	17.00				
Swatow & Peking	Kobe maru						16.00

C Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 12 noon.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 3 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

Letters and boxes with declared value 9.30 a.m. Parcel post 9 a.m. and money orders 9 a.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 3 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 3 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

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SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.
(For Liverpool.)

KANAGAWA MARU	12,500
KANAGAWA MARU	12,500

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Washington.

SWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine	Aug. 19
FUSEMI MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Iriawa	Sept. 16

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE

(Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Saito	Aug. 9
TATEGAMI MARU	4,500	Capt. N. Tsuruhashi	Aug. 16
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima	Aug. 23

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

KUMANO MARU	3,500	Capt. S. Saito	Aug. 7
OME MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida	Aug. 10
TSUKISHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. A. Nakamata	Aug. 17

FOR JAPAN

INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Migo	Aug. 14
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KOBE TO SEATTLE

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu	Aug. 19
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FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000		Sept. 3
KATORI MARU	19,000		Oct. 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSEMI MARU	21,000		Aug. 19
SWA MARU	21,000		Oct. 22

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

AKI MARU	12,500		Aug. 21
TANQO MARU	14,000		Sept. 18
NEKKO MARU	10,000		Oct. 16

CELESTIA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Important Section in the Overland Route between the Far East and Europe.

Operating all Lines in South Manchuria and Chosen east of Mukden

Travellers and Tourists journeying between Tokyo and Peking should travel via the South Manchuria Railway, which runs from Fusan to Mukden and passes through magnificent scenery and furnishes the last link in the new st highway round the world. Only a short sea passage (about 10 hours), between Shimonoseki and Fusan. (The ordinary daily trains between Fusan and Mukden have sleeping and dining accommodation.

This line connects at Mukden (the ancient capital of China) with the Peking-Mukden Line and the main line of the South Manchuria Railway, which connects the Trans-Siberian Route with the seaboard at Dairen, where there are several regular steamer services.

Owing to the suspension of the Express Train Service between Europe and the Orient, with no immediate prospect of its resumption, all the Express Trains have been discontinued until further notice.

Particulars and guide books free from the International Sleeping Car Co.'s Offices, Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son's Offices, the Japan Tourist Bureau Offices, or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Head Office: Dairen.

Branch Offices: Tokio, Seoul, Harbin, Kirin, Peking and Shanghai.

[Tel. Add.: Mantetsu. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

OUTDOOR SPORTS



OUTDOOR SPORTS

GIVING THE 'RAZ' TO
PEST ACROSS THE STREET
WHO OBJECTS TO NEIGHBORS
EVEN WHISPERING ON
THE PORCH

SOUTHERN BAPTISTS OF SHANTUNG MEET

Educational Policy Adopted In
Conformity With Recent Pro-
vincial Conference

China Press Correspondence

Laihowfu, Shantung, July 29.

The Southern Baptists who are working in this province have just concluded their annual meeting; it was held in Hwanghien, at the same time the Presbyterians were having their meeting in Tengchowfu, 20 miles away. For the Baptists this was a most auspicious session. We met for the first time in ten years without the shadow of debt hanging over us. The good news from America had reached us a short time before. An educational policy was adopted, putting us in line with the proposed curricula of the Shantung-Honan Educational Conference, giving us standards not lower than the highest. For boys, two Middle Schools were determined on now, with a prospective one in the future. The locations of these are at Hwanghien and Pingtu. The Carter Girls' School of Hwanghien becomes a Middle School, along with which is to be conducted a Normal for women. Later another Middle School for girls will be determined. Chefoo, Tengchow, Laiyang, Laihowfu, Taitanfu and Pingtu, have Intermediate Schools for boys and girls also.

Another sign of progress, so some thought, was the serious consideration of uniting with the Central China Mission and the Interior China Mission (working in Honan) in one Theological School for men. This school would probably be located in some city in the western part of Shantung to which all three missions would have access. Rev. A. Y. Napier of Chinkiang was here representing the Central China Mission. There was also a proposition to unite in Junior College work with a sister Baptist Mission; this is now being considered.

Dr. T. W. Ayers and family, of Hwanghien, are just back from furlough. He spent part of his time with the medical schools in New York. Along with them came a new nurse, Miss Blanche Bradley, who will soon enter the language school in Peking. We have just learned of the appointment of Miss Bonnie Ray of Texas to women's evangelistic work in Pingtu. Other reinforcements are expected to be appointed soon. Rev. and Mrs. Wm. H. Sears, long located in Pingtu, have gone to Australia for furlough. Others of our numbers are soon going, while others are expected to return at an early date.

AMERICAN LEGIONS MOVE

Roads North Of Paris Filled With
Our Troops Going To Front

Paris, June 14.—America in a country of indispensable last things. Hoover used to say the last bushel of wheat would win the war. Others said that victory would depend on the possession of the last dollar. But a more tangible way in which the thing is expressed in the face of the present German drive toward Paris is that that side which can keep coming with the reserves will win. That surely is the side on which America fights. Those reserves are pouring in now. The roads from Paris to the north are filled with long lines of American soldiers and their supply trains, going up to take their places on the front.

The big military question is not what village changes hands in the fighting of the day, or what river the enemy or the Allies cross. The question is: First, how soon will the coming of the Americans put the Allies on even terms numerically with the enemy? Second, how soon will we outnumber the enemy and win? Nothing else matters. It is a simple problem in arithmetic, with the answer plainly in sight.

Bring American Here To Face Fraud Charge

U.S. Authorities Act Against Mac
Calloun After Investigation
By Chinkiang Officials

Mr. F. Mac Calloun, whose actions in Chinkiang aroused the suspicions of British and American Consular authorities, has been arrested in Nanking and will be brought here for trial before the U. S. Court for China. U. S. Marshal Kavanagh left last night for Nanking to bring Mac Calloun here to answer to a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. Other charges may be subsequently lodged against Mac Calloun.

Mac Calloun is alleged to have victimized people and told conflicting stories in Chinkiang. He first claimed British citizenship and afterwards insisted that he was American. He said he was in China as a medical missionary and was connected with the Rockefeller Foundation.

Following a complaint by the British Consulate authorities at Chinkiang, an investigation was made by British and American officials. Yesterday the United States Consulate received a telegram from American Vice-Consul Samuel Sokobin at Nanking, asking for the United States Marshal.

ITALIANS CAPTURE PEAK AND TAKE PRISONERS

Dosso Alto, Strongly Held By
Austrians, Swept By
Attack

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, August 4.—An official communiqué reports: We captured the peak on Dosso Alto where the enemy has been maintaining himself at heavy cost since June 15. We overcame large parties of the enemy hidden in graves and took 178 prisoners and a large quantity of war material. The French by a successful coup-d'état penetrated far into the Austrian lines eastward of Asiago and captured 125 prisoners and a gun. Westward of Asiago the British entered Calga, inflicting losses on the enemy and taking prisoners. London, August 4.—(By wireless).—An Austrian official communiqué reports: The enemy penetrated portions of our positions on Dosso Alto. The enemy has again occupied the Fier-Berat line in Albania.

RUSH FOR BRITISH GUARDS

All Classes Eager To Enlist In
Crack Regiments

London, June 10.—The glamour of the Guards has appealed to men of all classes of society, and a vacancy in these regiments either of commission or in the ranks has seldom needed hours to fill.

At present these regiments are open to recruiting, with the result that there is a positive rush among young men to enlist. The hundreds of young miners who have been released under the combining out order, especially men from the northern districts, are coming to London for the purpose of enlisting in these crack regiments, and the recruiting authorities are working night and day. The men are all of splendid physique and show by their action that they have not got over the good old fashioned English dislike of waiting until they are fetched.

The majority of the men are enlisting for the full army period of service and not for the duration of the war.

CANAL AT ZEEBRUGGE IS NOT YET CLEARED

British Flyers Also Report Locks
Are Terribly Damaged By
New Air Raid

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 4.—Two British airmen who were forced to descend in Holland after a raid on Zeebrugge declared that the Canal is still blocked and the locks were terribly damaged by a direct hit yesterday.

Recently a bomb dropped by a British airman fell in the midst of 400 marines at Bruges causing great slaughter.

AMERICAN CASUALTIES 15,000 UP TO PRESENT

13,164 Are Lost By The Army
And 2,032 By Marine
Corps

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, August 5.—The total casualties in the Army and the Marine Corps since the beginning of America's participation in the war is announced as 15,196, of which 13,164 were in the Army and 2,032 in the Marine Corps.

TOOK ORDERS FROM FRENCH

American General Sent Man Into
Battle Ahead Of Time

Washington, June 14.—An official French dispatch was received here today dealing with the work of the American troop at Chateau-Thierry and giving this account of how an American General permitted his troops to be engaged, taking orders from a French Colonel, in support of the French in advance of the time that the Americans were due to go into the line.

The situation was difficult. The enemy was pushing forward with great force. A French regiment and some light infantry were offering a stubborn resistance. Another infantry regiment was defending step by step Hautevesnes on the morning of June 2. The Colonel of the latter regiment received a visit from an American General who had come to get information about the situation. The French resistance at this point was becoming fixed between the mill of Gandell and Belleau, passing between Russieres and Corcy.

"The French, whose regiment was holding out marvelously, nevertheless expressed some fears for the left of this group, and more particularly for the ravine west of Veully, from which they had to withdraw some troops. The American General simply replied that by advancing the time of his entry into the line he could place at the disposal of this group a battalion of marine riflemen, consisting of picked men. This battalion was immediately pushed up toward Plémont, and it's chief came and took orders from the French Colonel regarding its position."

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Aug. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Aug. 8
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Aug. 8
For U.S. Canada and Europe—
Per C.M. s.s. Nanking Aug. 15
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. Aug. 16
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador Aug. 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa M. Aug. 19
Per O.S.K. s.s. Mexico M. Aug. 24

MAILS DUE

From U. S. and Canada—
Per O.S.K. s.s. Africa M. Aug. 10
Per O.B.K. s.s. Siberia M. Aug. 12

By Tad

PACIFIC COAST PORTS

SHOW HEAVY GAIN

Becoming Favorite Route For
Cargo Entering Or
Leaving America

The Pacific Coast ports are rapidly becoming the favorite route for merchandise bound to or departing from the United States. Even before the U-boats made their appearance along the Atlantic frontage the share which the Pacific ports had of the foreign trade of the United States was showing remarkable gains. A compilation by The National City Bank of New York shows that the imports entering through the Pacific ports in the nine months ending with March, 1918, were more than double those of the corresponding period of 1917, while merchandise entering through the Atlantic coast ports showed an actual decline. Imports through the Pacific ports in the nine months ending with March, 1918, were 466 million dollars in value against 223 millions in the corresponding period of the preceding year and those through the Atlantic ports 1,170 million dollars against 1,234 millions in the same months of last year; while in the case of New York the total for the nine months ending with March, 1918, was 868 million dollars against 925 millions in 1917.

In exports the Pacific ports also show an increase of 120 million dollars, while New York shows a fall of 271 millions. The total exports through the Pacific ports in the nine months ending with March, 1918, were 560 million dollars against 240 millions in the same months of last year, while those from the port of New York were 2,901 millions against 2,272 millions in the same months of last year. The share which the Pacific ports handled of the import trade of the United States in the nine months ending with March, 1918, was 22 percent against only 12 percent in the corresponding months of 1917, while the share handled by the Atlantic coast ports was 56 percent against 68 percent in the corresponding months of 1917. The contrast as to the Pacific ports when compared with 1916 is even greater, the imports through the Pacific ports having been in the nine months ending with March, 1918, but 177 million dollars, in the corresponding months of 1917, 223 millions, and in the corresponding months of 1916, 466 millions, while exports through the Pacific ports jumped from 166 millions in the nine months ending with March, 1916, to 260 millions in the nine months ending with March, 1918. These figures of the gains in the share which the Pacific ports are handling of the foreign trade of the United States relate entirely to a period preceding the presence of the U-boats on the Atlantic frontage and are due to another phase of war activities. Even before their presence on our Atlantic frontage was suspected the trade of the Orient found the Trans-Pacific route much safer than to attempt to run the gauntlet of U-boats in the Mediterranean and the eastern part of the Atlantic. As a result a very large proportion of the merchandise from China, Japan and the Philippines, Australia, Dutch East Indies, Singapore and India, much of which had formerly been sent to us by way of the Mediterranean, or around the southern cape of Africa, began to seek passage across the Pacific, a part of it passing through the Panama Canal to the eastern ports and a large part landing at the Pacific ports and passing thence by rail to the eastern trade centers of the United States. The articles "switched" from their usual trade routes and those sent across the Pacific included India rubber from the Dutch East Indies and the Malayan Peninsula, tin from the same section, jute from India, hemp from the Philippines, coffee from Java, and tea and silk from China and Japan.

As a result of this change by which a larger proportion of the merchandise from the Orient came by way of the Pacific, the imports of the port of San Francisco increased from 79 million dollars in the nine months ending with March, 1916, to 204 millions in the same months of 1918, while those of Seattle increased from 89 millions in the nine months ending with March, 1916, to 244 millions in the nine months ending with March, 1918. Even these figures do not fully tell the story of the gain of the Pacific ports because a portion of the merchandise entering through those ports passes in Bond to the eastern ports of the United States and is accredited to them in the Government figures of imports by Customs Districts.

Mixed Court To Decide Strauss' Citizenship

The Mixed Court will decide on Thursday the citizenship status of Ferdinand Strauss, who claims that he is a Swiss and is therefore entitled to the protection of the American Consulate. The United States Consulate refuses to recognize Strauss, as he has never registered there. Strauss was brought before the Mixed Court yesterday charged with failing to register as an enemy subject. The case was remanded until Thursday.

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Announcements for the Academic Year 1918-19.

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Entrance Requirements: Admission to the Premedical School is by examination. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved Middle School, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Examinations: Examinations for entrance and for advanced standing will be held at Peking, Shanghai and Canton, June 15 to 22, and August 27 to 31, 1919.

Calendar: The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919 and closes June 30, 1919.

The work of the Medical School will open in September, 1919.

Applications for admission to the entrance examinations and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean of the Premedical School
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Page 10

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Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

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Par Ordre,

Le Secrétaire du Conseil,
G. LAFERRIERE.

French Municipal Council

PUBLIC NOTICE.

From to-day the Municipal Health offices are transferred to Route Francaise de Zikawei, No. 540. Telephone No. West 1512.

By Order,

G. LAFERRIERE,
Secretary.
18901

Dr. James Yuking

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